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* NATIONAL *
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EDUCATION

Brief Reports on Educational Revolution

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 15, 1973)

The CCP Committee of Szechwan Province Calls a Work Conference on Higher Education

The CCP Szechwan Provincial Committee recently called a higher education work conference. The conference took line struggle as the lever and seriously summed up and exchanged experience in unfolding the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, carrying out firmly the Party's policy and conducting educational revolution. It also discussed the tasks ahead. The determination was voiced to carry out firmly Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line to win a new victory.

The conference pointed out that the unfolding of a penetrating criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign and earnest carrying out of ideological and political line education was a matter of top importance at the moment. The school Party organization must strengthen leadership over the criticize-revisionism and rectification effort in a practical way, make a strict distinction between the two different kinds of contradiction, direct at all times the spearhead of criticism against swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i, and bear firmly in mind the main direction of this struggle.

Universities and institutes of higher learning must take the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign as a lever in conducting penetrating educational revolution. The key to the realization of the proletarian educational revolution lies in strengthening unified Party leadership. Leading cadres must go deep into the midst of the forefront of education, stay at a fixed point to make investigations and studies, and receive new things, study new problems, and lay a good hold of typical examples as a stimulation to the work above, in the practice of the educational revolution.

In training worker-peasant-soldier students, they must doggedly follow the "May 7 Directive" road pointed out by Chairman Mao, put the thinking of reformed students in the first place, and teach students to study assiduously for the revolution. They must establish a new "three-in-one" combination system involving teaching, productive labor and scientific research, set up cooperative ties between factories (communes) and schools, and insist on operating the school along the open-door line. They must resolutely reform old teaching methods. They must also thoroughly reform old teaching material. They must set up a "red" and "expert" teaching force.

The conference held that Szechwan Mining College was an advanced typical example on the front of higher education in Szechwan Province and that we must seriously learn from the experience of Szechwan Mining College.

The Party Committee of Nanking University Strengthens Leadership Over Teaching Work

In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, the Party committee of Nanking University seriously studies the materialist theory of reflection, criticizes idealist transcendentalism, improves the style of leadership in a practical way, insists on deep involvement in the area of teaching to get a good grip on typical examples, and takes a point as a spur to a wide area. A boost is provided for the continuous development of the educational revolution. Through holding various types of forms and participating in teaching activities, they widely solicit and accept mass views. They deeply feel a desire on the part of the broad masses of teachers to take up urgent professional studies for the revolution. To give further play to the revolutionary enthusiasm of the teachers and accelerate the pace of struggle-criticism-transformation in the teaching area, the university Party committee, in the light of the demands of the leadership above and of the concrete conditions, has decided to conduct an experiment in the history department and the high polymer speciality of the chemistry department involving the formulation of a long-term plan for teaching, scientific research and teacher training. This has won the support of teachers and students alike.

In drawing up the plan, members of the Party committee consistently listened to mass views, made rational arrangements and gave full play to the professional know-how of teachers. A professor of the history department was a good student of the history of the Yuan Dynasty and the history of Mongolia. The leadership arranged for him to specialize in the study of the history of the Yuan Dynasty. In placing middle-aged and young teachers, the university Party committee tried its best to achieve the aim of associating revolutionary needs with their specialities. After the experience of the history department and the chemistry department in experimenting with the formulation of proper plans was popularized in the whole university, a further stimulation is given to the development of the educational revolution.

A change in the style of leadership is a source of great inspiration to teachers and students. The great majority of teachers earnestly take up professional studies and energetically do scientific research work. Academic activities are launched with vigor in the whole university. Academic reports

confined to a department of a speciality and academic discussion meetings have taken place on over 100 occasions.

Kwangsi Normal College Sends A Mobile Tutorship Team to the Depths Mountainous Areas

The second mobile tutorship team composed of teachers of mathematics, physics, chemistry, the Chinese language, foreign languages and other departments headed for the two hsien of Tzuyüan and Lungsheng in the mountainous area north of Kweilin to carry out tutorship work not long ago. This tutorship team would join the local rural middle school teachers in summing up and exchanging teaching revolution experience and in studying and solving some knotty problems confronting teaching at the moment. Help would also be rendered in setting up a tutorship network.

This mobile tutorship team is divided into four groups of mathematics, physics and chemistry, the Chinese language, and foreign languages. Work follows such patterns as staying at a fixed point, concentration on one group after another, circuit tutoring, etc.

The first tutorship team sent out in the past by this normal college carried out tutoring activities in Tzuyüan hsien. Taking part in studies were a total of 69 on-the-job higher and junior middle school teachers. The tutorship team helped the local leadership to set up three tutorship stations, i.e., for languages, mathematics and physics and chemistry. The students engaged in study said, "Politically, this effort at tutorship has brought about the victory of Chairman Mao's line for educational revolution. It is a gesture of Party concern for the people of mountainous areas. Professionally, it is a case of 'sending up charcoal in a snowstorm.' Some urgent problems are solved."

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF YOUNG WORKERS

Our Experience in Carrying Out Line Education on Young Workers

by

The CYL Committee of the Peking Semi-Conductor Parts Plant

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 15, 1973)

Our No. 3 Semi-Conductor Parts Plant is a new plant that was set up three years ago. Of the 1,200-plus workers in the whole plant, more than half are middle school graduates who have entered the plant directly from school. For the past three years, we have maintained carrying out education in ideology and political line on the young people, and there is a constant improvement in the awareness of class struggle and line struggle of the broad masses of young people, and a profound transformation has taken place in their spiritual features.

In the initial period of building the plant, the ideological education work we carried out on the young people consisted of "writing about it in plans, mentioning it at meetings, and grasping it only when problems appeared," and there was little initiative in our work. Later, we studied in an in-depth manner the basic line of the Party, and realized that the protractedness and complexity of class struggle determined the protractedness and arduous nature of the struggle to win over the young people.

When the young people first entered the plant, everything was new to them. They set about learning this and that, and their desire to learn things was strong. However, in their studying and questioning, the problem was what kind of class ideology they should accept." Because of that, apart from organizing the young people to take part in various activities together with the old workers to receive class education and line education, we have also paid attention to investigating and analyzing the channel of bourgeois ideas corrupting the young people, observed the law governing the ideological change in the young people, and carried out basic line education on them. In the past three years, in grasping the growth of the young people, we have regularly come across the following problems.

1. Direct the young people to set up proletarian future revolutionary ideals and criticize the bourgeois world outlook.

In the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie to win over the young people, the bourgeoisie always employ the trick of propagating their style of living to entice the young people to seek the goal of individualist living and destroy their revolutionary will. There was a young worker who came from a worker background. Upon entering the plant, her progress was very rapid, and she joined the League not long afterward.

But after that, someone instilled in her the bourgeois idea of "life is short" and "eat, drink and be merry," and gradually there was a change in her thinking. Later, we helped her criticize the bourgeois outlook on life and establish a great proletarian future ideal. Her mind returned to the fold, and there was a great change in her actions. Everybody said, "She is a different person now."

The transformation in this young worker has raised our consciousness of grasping ideological and political education on the young people. Every Party and League branch has adopted the method of "exposing in time, taking the initiative in prevention, and giving direct guidance" for carrying out anti-corrosion education unremittingly on the young people.

Exposing in time means upon discovering seeds of corruption of young people by bourgeois ideas or when typical examples are grasped, they should be directed to expose and criticize in time the crime of the bourgeoisie in corrupting the young people, discuss the danger and look for the cause. This enables the young people to see that there is also class struggle in "chatting and laughing" and in "eating and drinking," and to raise their ability to withstand bourgeois ideological corruption.

Taking the initiative in preventing means energetically grasping the initiative of class struggle to wage a battle of action in the struggle between the two classes to win over the younger generation.

We have regularly studied the situation of class struggle and the ideological condition of the young people both within and outside the plant, and grasped the opportune moment for developing work. For example, when the young people put on their working clothes for the first time, we carried out an education on the motive of their joining the plant. When they drew their first pay, we carried out an education in comparing the new society with the old society. When their period of probation was over and they were given their rating, we carried out an education on continuing the revolution. On every festival day, we would organize inspections, visits and forums for the young people and carry out education in emulation and in revolutionary traditions on them. The condition of our plant is better, and it is very easy for the young people to give rise to the fear of hardship and fatigue. We have therefore made use of holidays by organizing the young people to visit plants where labor is heavier and working condition is poorer, so they might participate in manual labor.

Giving direct guidance means setting up typical examples with much fanfare, giving publicity to the advanced, and organizing the young people to emulate advanced personalities and deeds both within and outside the plant. In order to enable the spare-time life of the young people to be healthy and rich, we have also actively organized the young people to develop revolutionary cultural, entertainment and sport activities. Quite a number of workshops have also operated "small libraries" and let proletarian thinking occupy the spare time front.

2. Direct the young people to establish a proletarian world outlook, and oppose the theory of human nature of the bourgeoisie.

From the struggle, we realize that the spreading of the reactionary theory of human nature is a trick habitually employed by the bourgeoisie for corrupting the young people. For example, is it true that "upon entering the doors of the plant, everyone is in one big happy family?" Is it true that the relationship between the comrades is one of "men should show loyalty to friends" and "women should live in harmony"? These are problems often encountered by the young people on entering the plant, and it is necessary to help them to understand and deal with them correctly. Because of that, we have looked upon the criticism of the theory of human nature of the landlords and bourgeoisie and the establishment of proletarian world outlook as an important subject in educating the young people.

They must correctly understand that friendship among comrades must be built on the foundation of revolutionary principle. "Men should show loyalty to friends" destroys class content and pushes the black merchandise of the reactionary theory of human nature. They must correctly understand, under the logical premise of placing politics in command, the establishment of a new type of teacher-apprentice relation, modestly learn from the old workers, and correct the phenomenon of not showing respect for the master craftsmen. They must correctly understand to maintain the revolutionary principle in dealing with people and things, and the mentality of "always being a good fellow" would never do.

3. Direct the young people to deal correctly with the relations between politics and technique, and maintain taking the "red and expert" road.

Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type pushed at times "technique comes first" and at other times "technique is useless" to poison the young people. In the No. 3 workshop was a young man, who upon entering the plant, studied technique wholeheartedly but paid no attention to politics. For the sake of helping this young person, the Party and League branches criticized together with him the fallacy of "technique comes first." However, after this attack, he took the other extreme and thought "studying technique is dangerous," and no longer delved into the study of technique.

The leading members and people again studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings together with him, helped him to draw the lines of demarcation in line, and enabled him to understand that politics and vocation, and red and expert are dialectical unity, and bias in any direction would be inconsistent with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Since then, he has maintained placing proletarian politics in command, diligently studied technique for the revolution, and together with the old workers, successfully made innovations on the craft of thermo-pressure welding, doubled work efficiency, and gloriously joined the Communist Youth League.

For the past several years, in helping the young people to handle correctly the relations between politics and vocation, we have adopted mainly the following methods.

1. Unremittingly carry out education on the young people to maintain a correct political orientation and take the red and expert road, and guard against both the tendencies of "technique comes first" and "technique is useless."

2. Actively organize the young people to study technique and culture for the revolution. At present, some 90 percent of the young people in the plant have taken part in the study.

3. Warmly support the revolutionary spirit of the young people who are not afraid to think, to speak and to act. Direct them to combine their revolutionary zeal with a scientific attitude. The broad masses of young workers, old workers and technicians are uniting together and actively developing new technical innovation activities, and this has given an impetus to the raising of production quality and work efficiency. Recently, several workers in the metallurgical workshop made an innovation on the chromium plate evaporator which greatly increased work efficiency.

4. Direct the young people to read and study earnestly and arm themselves with revolutionary theory.

We realize that, in order to raise the ability of young people to distinguish between true and false Marxism, the key lies in the grasping of revolutionary theory and the correct establishing of proletarian world outlook. In criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, we organized the young people to criticize vigorously the style of pragmatism pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, to maintain reading and study earnestly and to transform the world outlook consciously.

For the sake of enabling the young people to grasp the stand, concept and method of Marxism for application in practice, we have paid attention to the three following points:

(1) Lay emphasis on diligent application to study with perseverance. Some of the young people were full of zeal when they first began their study, but after a while when they ran into difficulty, their ardor was dampened. On the basis of this condition, we repeatedly laid emphasis on the need for diligence and perseverance, and let comrades good at study introduce their experience and comprehensions. At the same time, we also paid attention to the organization of a tutoring force and the training of a study hardcore. At present, more than 50 spare-time study groups for young people have been set up in the whole plant. Some of the young workers, upon returning home from work each day, would still persevere in study.

(2) Set sight on raising line awareness and draw the lines distinctly between right and wrong in a big way. Criticize and eliminate the pernicious influence of "recitation of epigrams" and "taking short cut" pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, advocate the study of the stand, concept and method of Marxism-Leninism, and raise the ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism.

(3) Direct the young people to combine study with practice. The League members and young people of the No. 4 workshop have organized a study group, carried out serious reading and study and maintained revolutionary great criticism and repudiation. By actively carrying out scientific experiment in production and paying attention to product quality, they enabled the production of high speed numerical circuit to be increased several times.

Relying purely on the Party and League organizations for the work of educating the young people is still not enough, they must also rely on the masses. Paying attention only to the eight hours in the plant is not enough, they must also pay attention to time outside the plant. Under the leadership of the Party committee, we have established a "four-in-one combination" rank and file for ideological work composed of Party and League organizations, old workers, revolutionary parents and young activists. We have also regularly organized the old workers to study Chairman Mao's teaching on the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, raised their sense of responsibility, and relied fully on them to educate the young workers.

Hsiao Shu-ying, an old worker in the No. 5 workshop is already a mother of three children. During her holidays, she would leave her house work to visit the homes of the young workers to do ideological work. In the past three years, she visited the homes of more than 50 young workers in the workshop and called on one young worker more than ten times.

We have also, in close cooperation with the families of the young workers carried out education together. Cadres of various workshops in the plant regularly call on the parents of the young workers, and many parents also regularly visit the plant to acquaint themselves with the condition of their children and reflect the expression of their children at home.

In the education of young people, we have also advocated the development of mutual ideological assistance among the young workers and brought the parts of League members and young activists fully into play. The carrying out of "four-in-one combination" education in this way has resulted in the progress of a single person would bring encouragements to everyone, and the backwardness of a single person would result in help from everyone. With people paying attention both inside and outside the plant and with people doing the grasping eight hours both inside and outside, the young people are inspired to grow up healthily along the road indicated by Chairman Mao.

* * *

GRAIN REQUISITIONING

Chekiang Overfulfills Task of Grain Requisitioning

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 17, 1973)

(NCNA Hangchow, January 16, 1973) Having won a bumper harvest of grain in 1972, Chekiang Province has overfulfilled the annual State task of grain requisitioning and garnered grain at high speed and well.

Last year, Chekiang Province penetratingly carried out the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work and perseveringly implemented the policy of "grasping revolution and promoting production." It won a bumper harvest in agriculture. Total output and per-unit-area output of grain surpassed the past record level. After the bumper harvest was reaped, the broad masses of commune members followed the example of Tachai, developed the communist style of cherishing warm love for the state and the collective, actively delivered public grain and sold surplus grain to the state, thus aiding the country's socialist construction.

In Chiahsing area, which is the major commodity-grain producer in the province, last year's average grain output continued to top 1,000 catties per mow. During the time for threshing the paddy, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants reaped the paddy, threshed it, dried it in the sun and winnowed it step by step, enthusiastically accomplishing their tasks of grain requisitioning.

In Nanhu commune of Chiahsing hsien, last year's grain output increased by more than six million catties. When discussing the problem, "Where does a bumper harvest come from?" the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, citing the fact that powered drainage and irrigation had been realized throughout this commune and about 50 percent of the farm acreage was put under mechanized farming, warmly praised the state and the working class for their vigorous support and unanimously expressed that when reaping a bumper harvest, they would never forget the Party's leadership and the support given by the working class. The whole commune overfulfilled the State task of grain requisitioning more than ten days ahead of schedule, delivered and sold more than 20,500,000 catties of commodity grain to the state, each commune member supplying the state with an average of close to 1,000 catties of grain.

In the course of grain requisitioning, various localities throughout the province paid attention to carrying out the Party's policy and correctly handling the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual. During the season for grain garnering and year-end distribution, the leading members of the CCP committee of Ningpo district led the office cadres deeply into the basic level to make investigation, to inspect the carrying out of the Party's policy and to make proper arrangements for the commune members' everyday life. In this district, the speed of grain garnering was faster than that in any past year, an appropriate increase was registered in collective reserve of grain, and the commune members led a better life.

* * *

Shensi Overfulfills Task of Grain Requisitioning

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 17, 1973)

(NCNA Sian, January 16, 1973) Displaying the Yenan spirit, the broad masses of cadres and commune members in the countryside in Shensi Province defeated serious drought and other natural disasters and won a good harvest in agriculture. They actively delivered public grain and sold their surplus grain to the state. By January 5, the whole province overfulfilled the task of grain requisitioning for 1972.

Since last year, after going through the deep-going movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work in Shensi Province, the cadres and the masses have further raised their enthusiasm for socialism. Last year, many areas in Shensi Province were attacked by drought, and some localities were ravaged by windstorms, cold wave, insect pests, hailstorm, and other natural disasters. The leading cadres of the Party committees at all levels and the commune members developed the Yenan spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and launched a protracted struggle against drought. After reaping a good harvest, the cadres and the masses in various parts of the countryside enthusiastically submitted public grain and sold their surplus grain to the state, accomplishing the work of grain requisitioning earlier than they had done in the past years. In Sian municipality, by December 18 of last year, the task of grain requisitioning was overfulfilled, and the quantity of commodity grain supplied to the state was the biggest since 1960.

While doing the work of grain requisitioning, Party committees at all levels educated the cadres and the masses deeply in the paying of simultaneous attention to the state, the collective and the individual and conscientiously carried out the policy of distribution in conjunction with the requisitioning and purchase of grain. In Weinan district, Party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels--while teaching the commune members to submit public grain and sell their surplus grain to the state--worked meticulously to carry out the Party's policy of distribution in one production team after another, and made proper arrangements for rationing the food grain of the commune members, seeds and fodder grain.

During the period of grain garnering, the grain departments in various localities rationally set up some additional posts of grain purchase and sent more people to the production teams to examine the quality of grain, thereby suiting the convenience of the masses.

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COTTON HARVEST

Leading Cadres of Nant'ung District, Kiangsu, Grasp Line Education, Work with Surging Revolutionary Vigor To Win a Bumper Harvest of Cotton

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 15, 1973)

(NCNA Nanking, January 14, 1973) In line with Chairman Mao's teaching "It is necessary to take a firm hold of cotton growing," Party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in Nant'ung district, Kiangsu Province, a cotton producing area known all over the country, concretely strengthen their leadership over cotton production and lead the cadres and the masses to defeat various natural disasters. A bumper harvest of cotton was won in 1972. The more than 2,900,000 mow of cotton fields in this district yielded 112 catties of ginned cotton per mow on the average, being 6 percent higher than the output in 1971, a year of bumper harvest. The per-unit-area output of cotton of the six hsien in this district surpassed 100 catties.

Last year, cotton growing in Nant'ung district was hindered by a spell of low temperature, excessive rain, waterlogging, and serious insect pests. The Party organizations and the revolutionary committees at all levels led the cadres and the masses to fight doggedly and perseveringly against these natural disasters.

After the autumn harvest in 1971, in view of the frequent occurence of natural disasters in this district in the past few years, the Party committees of Nant'ung district and of the several hsien in this district carried out education in ideology and political line extensively among the masses and aroused the masses to sum up experience and lessons and overcome the idea of winning a victory by luck, thereby making all essential preparations conscientiously for the prevention of and resistance against natural disasters in cotton growing in 1972 and putting the footing on the resistance against natural disasters and on the winning of a bumper harvest. Through line education, the broad masses raised their consciousness and worked with much greater vigor. They suggested making preparations against disasters no matter whether there was a disaster or not,making preparations for a serious disaster no matter whether the disaster was a serious or a minor one, and making preparations for many kinds of disaster no matter whether one disaster or many disasters had occurred.

Under the leadership of the Party committee at all levels, a wave of enthusiasm in farmland capital construction was stepped up throughout the district in the winter 1971-1972 and the ensuing spring. On the plain, canals were linked up to form a network, and ditches of fine quality were dug in the fields. In low-lying areas, sluices were linked up and medium-sized and small sluice gates built, and vigorous efforts made to develop powered drainage and irrigation. In sandy areas, water courses were dug or dredged to regulate the network of rivers appropriately. In areas on both banks of a river or on the coasts, dams were reinforced and regulating sluice gates built.

In the whole district, work was done involving the excavation of more than 100 million cubic meters of earth, thereby further building up the ability to drain flood water, to resist drought, to guard against wind or tidal waves. In various hsien, the masses were aroused to exterminate over-wintering injurious insects, to clear spots where injurious insects were bred, to establish a network for surveying insect activities, and to strengthen prevention of insect pests. All these provided full preparation against natural disasters of various kinds.

When a natural disaster occurred, the Party organizations and the revolutionary committees at all levels led the masses to fight against it in the revolutionary spirit that "man's determination will conquer nature" and in full confidence. From the end of June to early July of last year, cotton entered the stage of bud forming. In Hai-an hsien, 390 millimeters of rain fell in a few days. Most of the cotton plants lodged as a result of incessant heavy rain. Braving the rain, the leading members of the hsien committee rushed to the first line to fight against the disaster. They tightly grasped line education and got together with the masses to map out measures for fighting against the disasters and to drain flood water by shock tactics through day and night, thereby promptly draining the flood water. They re-erected the lodged cotton plants, covered the roots of these plants with mud, and washed the mud-stained leaves of the cotton plants. After that, they applied additional manure to the cotton plants and strengthened field management, very quickly enabling the disaster-stricken cotton plants to resume growth. After the persevering and unremitting fight, this hsien won a good harvest of 108 catties of ginned cotton per mow despite the attack by serious natural disasters in succession.

When cotton was at the stage of boll forming, the various hsien of Nant'ung district were subjected to damage by boll worms, the seriousness of this damage was rarely seen in the past. Under the leadership of the Party committees at various levels, the cadres and the masses displayed the Tachai spirit and put forth the fighting slogan "Wrest grain from the insects." More than two million people in the district joined in the fight to catch insects and exterminate boll worms. On the vast Chianghai Plain, everywhere was a touching scene of "the fields being crowded with people in day time and being a sea of lamps at night." In many communes and production teams in such hsien as Ch'itung, Nant'ung, Hai-an and Jukao, the people caught insects in one plot of cotton field after another and inspected one cotton plant after another and did not slacken their efforts even slightly. After fighting for more than 40 days running, they overcame the insect pest, guaranteeing the normal growth of cotton.

In Nant'ung district, grain and cotton are planted in rotation. The acreage of land planted to cotton accounts for 45 percent of the total area of farmland. To reap a bumper harvest of both grain and cotton, the Party oeganizations and the revolutionary committees at various levels in this district propagandized the policy, "Take grain as the key link and insure all-round development" by all possible means and repeatedly organized the cadres and the masses to sum up conscientiously the experience of developing grain and cotton production in the past few years, making them understand

correctly the dialectical relation of mutual restriction and mutual promotion between grain growing and cotton growing, overcome the metaphysical viewpoint that "grain growing and cotton growing cannot be carried out simultaneously," and firmly establish the idea of reaping a bumper harvest of both grain and cotton. The leading members of the district committee and of various hsien committees also went deeply into the basic level to investigate conditions and adopted effective measures to help the communes and production teams properly resolve the contradiction between grain growing and cotton growing which vie with each other for land, manure and labor.

In Ch'itung hsien which gave high yields of both grain and cotton, when arranging crop rotation and distribution of grain and cotton crops, the leading members went deeply into communes and production teams to organize the cadres and the masses to examine in one production team after another and carry out in one plot of field after another the plan of grain and cotton growing assigned by the state, thereby guaranteeing the acreage of land for growing grain crops and growing cotton. During the very busy season, the hsien committee also led the masses to make rational arrangements of labor by proceeding from the general situation of leading the masses to win a bumper harvest of both grain and cotton, so as not to delay either grain growing or cotton growing.

Last year, this hsien's average output of grain surpassed 1,000 catties per mow, and ginned cotton gave a good yield of 130 catties per mow. Among the various hsien in this district, Nant'ung hsien reaped the highest per-unit-area output of grain but the lowest per-unit-area output of cotton in the year before last. After summing up experience and lessons, the hsien committee strengthened leadership over cotton growing. Last year, it tightly grasped education in ideology and political line and conscientiously carried out the policy on cotton growing. As a result, all the 60 communes of the hsien increased their cotton output and the average output of ginned cotton was 117 catties per mow, topping that in the year before last by over 20 percent.

To reap a still greater harvest of cotton, leading members of Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in Nant'ung district adhere to the mass line, strengthen investigation and study, continuously grope for the laws of high yield of cotton, and lead the masses to grow cotton by a scientific method. In this district, cotton is planted in more than one million mow of paddy fields every year. The paddy fields have hard earth and relatively low soil temperature, so that the cotton planted in them often does not sprout quickly at the early stage but grows up very fast at the final stage, and its output is 10 to 20 percent lower than the cotton planted in fields which are usually planted to crops other than paddy.

To solve the problem of low yield of cotton planted to paddy fields, the responsible comrades of the district committee went deeply into the basic level to sum up and popularize the experience of Haifang commune, Hai-an hsien, and arouse the masses to till the soil of the paddy fields in winter and spring and to spray ash on the soil, so as to raise the soil

temperature and increase looseness of the soil and subsequently to improve the soil and increase cotton output.

The Party committees at the district and hsien levels also organized "three-in-one" groups comprising leading cadres, technicians and old peasants. At the different stages of cotton growth, these groups went deeply into the fields to carry out activities of "joint diagnosis in fields" and gave concrete guidance over field management in line with the different climatic conditions, soil properties and growth of cotton seedlings.

In view of the phenomena that cotton planted in this hsien grew fast at the early stage but degenerated at the final stage, the responsible comrades of Haimen hsien committee personally planted cotton in experimental fields and made analysis and research together with the old peasants. Eventually, they discovered the degeneration of cotton was caused by poor field management at the final stage and lack of manure for cotton. Accordingly, they aroused the masses to take a firm hold of field management of cotton at the final stage and, breaking an old practice, they applied additional manure to the cotton plants. As a result, cotton generally grew well at the final stage throughout the hsien last year. The 13 mow of experimental fields planted by the responsible comrades of the hsien committee gave an average output of 230 catties of ginned cotton per mow. The hsien's average per-mow output of ginned cotton also was more than 10 percent higher than that in the preceding year.

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STEEL TUBING

Chengtu Seamless Steel Tubing Plant Conscientiously Implements General Line of Socialist Construction, Continuously Develops Revolution and Production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 15, 1973)

(NCNA Chengtu, January 14, 1973) The Party organization of Chengtu Seamless Steel Tubing Plant leads the workers and staff members to carry out penetratingly the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work and also to implement conscientiously the Party's general line of socialist construction, thereby arousing the enthusiasm of the workers, the cadres and the technicians for socialism and pushing forth the development of revolution and production.

In 1972, this plant fulfilled ten days ahead of schedule the annual plan of steel output, and the daily output of steel tubing in the fourth quarter broke all records since the establishment of this plant. While working hard to increase the output of steel and steel tubes, the workers and staff members of this plant adopted measures to improve the quality of products and to make new varieties of seamless steel tubing to meet the state's needs.

In the light of Chairman Mao's teaching, "The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place," the Party organization and the revolutionary committee of Chengtu Seamless Steel Tubing Plant take the criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work as a matter of prime importance. The Party organization held study classes of various types to organize the cadres at all levels to read and study seriously and to criticize the revisionist line trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Rely on the working class wholeheartedly," the leading cadres at all levels trusted and relied on the masses in work and exploited the enthusiasm of the workers for grasping revolution and promoting production. The plant's leadership selected a group of old workers who had high political consciousness, were versed in productive skills and were capable of maintaining close ties with the masses, and promoted them to the leading positions at various levels to reinforce the leading force of the workshops, work sections and workers' groups and squads. The Party branches of many workshops periodically called forums of old workers and solicited criticism and suggestions from them direct. Some workshops also selected a group of workers to take charge of political propaganda, quality inspection, economic auditing, safety in production, labor attendance and livelihood management in the workers' groups and squads, thereby enabling the masses of the workers to participate directly in enterprise management.

With regard to the young workers who accounted for one-third of the total number of workers and staff members of the whole plant, the Party

organizations at all levels relied on the old workers to strengthen training and education for them, enabling them to raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and to make fast progress politically and technically. Now, over 80 percent of the new workers of this plant can work independently.

Through criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work, Chengtu Seamless Steel Tubing Plant further carries out the Party's policies toward cadres and toward intellectuals. In this plant, rational adjustments are made in the work for some leading cadres to strengthen the leading force, so that many old cadres could play the role of a backbone in revolution and production. Meanwhile, the state of the engineers and technicians of this plant are analyzed and studied and proper arrangements are made for their work in accordance with their professional skills. The revolutionary committee of this plant, and the various offices and workshops also recruited a group of technical cadres to take part in leadership work.

In the past year, the engineers and technicians worked together with the workers and proposed 16 major technical improvements for the whole plant. Many engineers and technicians also actively wrote and compiled technical teaching materials, taught technical lessons and set up technical training classes regarding steel refining, tube making, power, and servicing of equipment, thereby playing an active role in raising the workers' technical level and promoting development of production.

During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the Party organization of Chengtu Seamless Steel Tubing Plant conscientiously summed up historical experience and strengthened enterprise management. At present, the various workshops, work sections and workers' groups and squads of this plant adopt the method of the mass line in the light of the actual conditions, thereby setting up and improving rational regulations and systems and strengthening administration correspondingly. The power workshop which is responsible for supply of wind, water, electricity and gas adopts the method of combining the cadres with the masses to set up an administrative system, which has been found effective in practice.

Since last year, the workers and staff members of this workshop has strengthened daily maintenance of various kinds of pipes and lines and enforced a system of periodical inspection and overhaul, and they also work self-reliantly to make accessories and parts of the maintenance devices, thereby increasing the rate of devices in good conditions and guaranteeing supply of motive force needed by the development of production in the whole plant. The workers and staff members of the open-earth furnace workshop perseveringly carry out the rational regulations and systems and intensify maintenance of equipment. The average durability of an open-hearth furnace last year topped that of the year before last by over 6 percent.

Urged on by the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the workers and staff members of Chengtu Seamless Steel Tubing Plant carried out the movement to increase production and practice economy on the

basis of fine quality, high yield, safety in production, low consumption and more varieties of products. In the past year, more than 250 items of technical innovation were achieved. The whole plant also recovered 3,500 tons of scrap iron and steel and saved 9,370,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity, 70,000 magnestic bricks and 23.5 tons of fuels of various kinds.

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MODEL PARTY SECRETARY

Communist Party Hsien Committee Links Itself with Masses

(NCNA-English Foochow, Jan. 16, 1973)

secretary chu yu-san of the changtai county committee of the chinese communist party has many friends among the commune members of poor and lower-middle peasant origin because he spends around 180 days every year in production brigades. when he is working at the county seat headquarters, commune members like to drop in at his home or office, or phone him or write to him.

chu yu-san has maintained this revolutionary tradition of keeping close ties with the masses ever since he was a company leader during the revolutionary war in the 1940's.

his deputy, huang chin-tien, was a poor peasant when he joined the revolution. he distinguished himself as an activist in the land reform during the early post-liberation days. he has been living among the poor and lower-middle peasants since becoming a leading cadre.

in fact all the members of the leading body in changtai county are faithful to the party's mass line. of the county party committee's eight standing committee members, seven work at the grass-roots level, leaving only one in turn at the county seat to handle routine work. they go to production teams where they live and work among members of poor and lower-middle peasant origin and make friends with them. the county committee has also enlisted a dozen experienced old peasants as its advisers.

situated in the hilly southern part of fukien province, east china, changtai county has favourable conditions for grain production as well as side-line occupations. but the peasant population is too small for the vast arable land. labour power fell short of a simultaneous development of farming and a diversified economy.

the leading cadres followed chairman mao's teaching "we should go to the masses and learn from them".

chu yu-san went to a labour-short production brigade. he first made a survey of the labour force and arable land and then called a mass meeting to collect proposals. many poor and lower-middle peasants suggested that the brigade could harvest grain and industrial crops at different times by choosing appropriate strains and that more side-line production could be undertaken during slack farming seasons.

the brigade leaders and chu yu-san drew up a plan on the basis of the proposals and led the people in carrying it out. in two years, the brigade got good returns in both farming and side-line production.

other leading cadres of the county stayed in other places and helped sum up the experience of extending the acreage of over-wintering wheat and oil-bearing crops, raising the multiple-crop index, developing pig raising and transforming low-yielding fields.

the county party committee has called a number of meetings where advanced experience was accumulated. good experience was soon spread throughout the county. grain and side-line production has developed quickly in 1971, the county's grain yield exceeded 7.5 tons per hectare and its number of pigs in stock averaged one per capita. fruit trees and other trees were planted on 4,600 hectares. the county had good harvests and continued to develop its diversified economy in 1972.

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Peking Makes New Technical Innovations

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1973)

peking's 1972 mass-scale technical innovations drive brought some 7,000 innovations. among the 300 major advances are an integrated circuit general calculating machine, 50,000-watt thallium iodide high-pressure mercury lamp, refractory cement, 1,000 ampere silicon-controlled parts, and bobbins made of polycarbonate.

mines, factories and enterprises organized forums to exchange experience in order to stimulate technical innovation activities.

workers of the nankou rolling stock parts plants introduced 100 innovations, including an argonium arc welding machine with silicon controlled rectifier.

the metallurgical, machine building, instruments and meters, textile and power industries undertook socialist cooperation with engineering institutes and scientific research units. workers and technicians of several bearings plants worked closely with teachers at the peking iron and steel engineering institute to devise new equipment

weighing only ten per cent of that in use for making bearing-rollers. the more efficient method also turns out big-size balls.

a worker-cadre-technician technical innovations group in the peking central post office trial-produced an automatic parcel sorting machine and an automatic parcel receiver.

workers of the capital iron and steel company have introduced more electronics techniques to their working processes. the sintering plant raised efficiency and quality by introducing electronic scales to measure ingredients and an automatic regulating system for charging, thus freeing the workers from the heavy work of charging.

instrument and meters workers in the capital are popularizing the use of engineering plastics and new techniques for powder metallurgy. besides saving metals, this increases efficiency and reduces pollution.

VEGETABLES

Plenty of Vegetables on Urumchi Winter Market

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Jan. 16, 1973)

urumchi, capital of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, reports a 20 per cent increase in vegetable output in 1972 over 1971. more than 20 new varieties were added.

all 40 major vegetable markets are well stocked with fresh cabbage, spinach, tomatoes, cucumbers, potatoes and other fresh vegetables.

local commercial departments report twice as much chinese cabbage on sale this winter as in the same 1971 period, potatoes are up by 43 per cent, and carrots, turnips, scallions and other vegetables by a big margin.

vegetables were a rarity before liberation for the working people of uighur, uzbek, kazakh, khalkhas, hui and han nationalities in urumchi, a city about 44 degrees of north latitude. the communist party and government paid attention after liberation to expanding vegetable production for urumchi. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, people's communes on the city's outskirts expanded both the acreage and varieties of vegetables in line with chairman mao's principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development."

the winter vegetable crops were hit by drought in 1972. the people's communes dug canals and wells for irrigation.

in recent years, the vegetable growers carried out mass scientific research activities. the experience of advanced areas was studied and vegetable strains were improved. as a result, the output of chinese cabbage on 660 hectares averaged 71 tons per hectare last year.

the state provided the people's communes growing vegetables with chemical fertilizer, insecticides and farming implements, and sent experienced vegetable growers from other parts of the country.

LIVESTOCK

Northwest China Grasslands Achieve Initial Prosperity

(NCNA-English Sining, Jan. 15, 1973)

the grasslands in northwest china's chinghai province, a major animal husbandry area, have 2.7 times as many animals as in the early post-liberation years. the 53 million-hectare pasturelands now have animals of much better breeds. among them are 1.1 million fine-wool sheep which give three times as much wool as formerly.

the experience of kangcha county on the northern bank of chinghai lake, the biggest hinterland lake in china, shows how these achievements are made. the county has fine grasslands and rich water resources. but before liberation, 60 per cent of the animals and the best grazing grounds were in the hands of a few herdsowners. the 10,000 or more tibetan and mongolian herdsmen were brutally exploited and oppressed.

after liberation, the communist party abolished the system of exploitation. the people responded to chairman mao's call "get organized" and formed five stockbreeding people's communes. thanks to the enthusiasm and hard work of the herdsmen, the number of animals was 65 per cent higher in 1958 than in 1949.

the area was hit by drought in the summer and autumn

of 1971 and the poor grass could not support all the animals. that winter, the herdsmen braved the bitter cold to drive some of the animals high up in the mountains to forage on what little grass was left.

in the past two years, the county added 110,000 animals.

the herdsmen have made great efforts to improve the grasslands. over 4,000 metres above sea-level, the manchang people's commune north of the bayan kara mountains has a frost-free period of only four months. rodents and other pests reduced one fourth of its grasslands to waste. the tibetan herdsmen in 1964 began to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, and planted 40 hectares of grass. they kept up their efforts in subsequent years and have planted 540 hectares. this, plus other measures, enabled the commune to increase its livestock four times.

the mongolian, tibetan, han, hui and tu herdsmen of the chiaka people's commune sank wells and built dams and ditches and revived 20,000 hectares of parched grassland. they also planted 260 hectares to crops. the commune members are self-sufficient in food grain and their animals have enough fodder. more than 70,000 trees have been planted to protect the grassland from sandstorms.

the commune now has 70,000 animals, or seven times the early post-liberation figure. it has bought 50 machines, including tractors, shearing machines, cream separators, generators and flour mills. farming and animal product processing are being mechanized or semi-mechanized. the commune has built houses, schools, shops and other facilities for its members. the herdsmen have now settled down in electricity lighted housing.

the herdsmen have in recent years dug more than 1,000 canals and ditches and 700 wells to irrigate over 140,000 hectares of grassland in the province. they planted high-quality grass on large tracts of land and grew grain on 14,600 hectares. they have achieved good results in eliminating rats and pests. some places are rat-free.

the chinghai livestock breeding area is mainly inhabited by people of tibetan, mongolian and kazakh nationalities. following the policy of full equality for all nationalities in china formulated by chairman mao, the organizations of the communist party at various levels have promoted a large number of outstanding minority herdsmen to leading posts. they and han cadres are united and together take a leading part in opening new animal husbandry areas. the deputy secretary of the haiyen county party committee tended sheep as a child of a poor tibetan herdsman.

now he spends two-thirds of his time working with herdsmen on the pastures to give guidance in production and construction. with the help of the herdsmen, he summed up a production brigade's experience in improving the quality of sheep by scientific breeding and popularized it throughout the county. as a result, the number of improved sheep in 1972 was eleven times that in 1966.

IRRIGATION

Central China Province Water Conservancy Works Ensure Good Harvests

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jan. 15, 1973)

thousands of reservoirs and tens of thousands of electric pumping stations built since liberation in central china's hupeh province proved their worth in getting a record grain harvest and a fairly good cotton harvest in 1972 when the province was hit by a rare hundred-day drought.

the province is in the middle reaches of the yangtze river. though having abundant water resources, 45 counties of the province gathered virtually no harvest when the province was struck by a 60-day drought in 1934 under the reactionary rule of the kuomintang.

after liberation, especially after people's communes were set up in 1958, well-planned efforts were made under the party's leadership to build dams, reservoirs and irrigation canals in the upper reaches of local rivers and construct culverts, sluice gates and pumping stations on the plains and in lake areas along the middle and lower reaches. projects in the river basin were linked up and some were even linked with projects in other river basins.

the province now has more than 6,000 big, medium-sized and small reservoirs, more than 900 culverts and sluice gates along the main dykes, and more than 10,000 pumping stations. most of the rivers and lakes in the province have water conservancy regulating works. five of the eight regions have 30 irrigation and drainage networks composed of numerous small projects, as well as big and medium-sized ones.

the province's average rainfall from may to august of 1972 was the least in 70 years, and the water level of the river was the lowest in a century. thanks to water conservancy projects built by the collective, its 2,660,000 hectares of drought-hit farmland were irrigated. the water level of the rivers become so low in august that irrigation work was difficult. making full use of the water from reservoirs in the upper reaches of the rivers and diverting water from the tanchiang river in the northwestern part of the province, the people irrigated 400,000 hectares of farmland. when 60,000 hectares of paddy fields of mienyang county on the chianghan plain were hit last summer, the county party committee led the local people to bring in water from the hanchiang river and pumping water from the lakes for irrigation. as a result, the county's total grain output last year was 10 per cent more than in 1971, itself a good year.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AAJA

AAJA Supports Zambia's Counter-Measures Against Rhodesian Provocation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1973)

the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association issued a statement today resolutely supporting the counter-measures of the republic of zambia against the blackmail and provocation committed by the rhodesian racist regime.

the statement notes, "the white racist minority regime of rhodesia backed by imperialism and south africa's fascist regime has resorted to the frantic closure of all its borders with the land-locked republic of zambia, thus vainly hoping to undermine zambia's economy, thereby compelling the zambian government not to render any support to the zimbabwe people's just struggle against white racist domination, and stemming the raging tide of the zimbabwe people's revolution for national liberation."

the zambian government has reacted justly "in defence of the zambian people's vital interests, independence and state sovereignty", the statement adds. zambian president kaunda has expressed "the firm determination of the entire zambian people to defend their country against the white racist saboteurs and blackmailers".

the statement affirms, "the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association firmly supports this just, uncompromising and unflinching stand of the zambian government and people now challenging the white racist blackmail and economic blockade."

the statement "hails the counter-measures taken by president kaunda and his government against the rhodesian white racist acts of blackmail and provocations. this undaunted stand of zambia fully corresponds to the militant spirit of the independent african states that have resolved to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty at any cost, and to firmly support at any sacrifice the just independence struggle of the people still dominated by the racist and colonial regimes."

the statement points out, "the new victories scored recently by the zimbabwe guerrillas against the racist oppression and imperialist exploitation of the five million zimbabwe people have further shaken the foundation of the white fascist rule in rhodesia", the final outcome

will surely be the triumph of the zimbabwe people's struggle over the dark forces of white racism.

the statement says, "the aaja secretariat calls upon all the afro-asian and world progressive journalists to mercilessly expose and condemn the rhodesian racist smith regime's blackmail and intimidation against zambia."

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Prime Minister Receives Head of Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English London, Jan. 15, 1973)

british prime minister edward heath this afternoon received pai hsiang-kuo, head of the visiting chinese government trade delegation and minister of foreign trade, and had a friendly talk with him.

chinese ambassador to britain sung chih-kuang was present on the occasion.

British Secretary of State Fetes Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English London, Jan. 15, 1973)

peter walker, british secretary of state for trade and industry, met this morning the government trade delegation of the people's republic of china headed by minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo, and had talks with them on trade between britain and china.

present on the occasion were lord limerick, parliamentary under-secretary of state for trade, and other british senior government officials.

sung chih-kuang, chinese ambassador to britain, and some other diplomats of the chinese embassy were also present.

at noon today, the british secretary of state gave a luncheon in honour of the chinese delegation. sir geoffrey howe, minister for trade and consumer affairs, was present on the occasion.

this evening, p. walker on behalf of the british government gave a reception in honour of the chinese delegation. present at the reception were minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs julian amery, sir geoffrey howe, lord limierick and some members of parliament and noted figures in the industrial and commercial circles. the chinese ambassador also attended the reception.

after the reception, p. walker gave a dinner at his home in honour of pai hsiang-kuo.

yesterday, overseas chinese residing in britain held a banquet honouring the chinese government trade delegation.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Government Maritime Transport Delegation Leaves Peking for Santiago

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1973)

a six-member chinese government maritime transport delegation led by yu mei, vice-minister of communications, left here for santiago by air today at the invitation of the government of chile. it will hold talks on the signing of a shipping service agreement between the governments of china and chile.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were peng min, another vice-minister of communications, and leading members of other organizations. chilean ambassador to china armando uribe a. was present

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Scientific and Technical Exhibition Opens in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 15, 1973)

the french scientific and technical exhibition opened here this morning after it's show in peking.

french ambassador to china etienne manac'h and madame manac'h made a special trip to shanghai from peking to preside over the opening ceremony.

present were yang chen-ya, a leading member of the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; yang hsu-chao, a leading member of the shanghai scientific and technical association; chi wei-li, a leading member of the shanghai branch of the china council for the promotion of international trade; and more than 300 local scientists, technicians and other people.

foreign friends in shanghai were also present.

ambassador manac'h and yang hsu-chao spoke at the ceremony. they said that the current exhibition and contacts between scientists and technicians of the two countries would help strengthen the mutual understanding and friendship between the chinese and french peoples.

ambassador manac'h gave a cocktail party this morning on the occasion of the opening of the exhibition.

the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the shanghai scientific and technical association gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of the french friends.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Dietman Takeo Kimura Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1973)

takeo kimura, liberal democratic party member of the house of representatives of japan and former minister of construction, arrived here by plane this evening for a friendship visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

they were greeted at the airport by hu yu-chih, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chang hsiang-shan and sun ping-hua, leading members of the host association, and leading members of departments concerned including chen kang, chin su-cheng and shan ta-chi.

on hand were yuichi hayashi, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other diplomatic officials, of the japanese embassy here, and yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan.

Japanese Friends Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1973)

friends from the japanese skating union, ice-hockey union and badminton association wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home by air yesterday and today.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned and a japanese friend in peking.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Army Volleyball Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1973)

the "february 8" men's volleyball team of the korean people's army, led by gang il hong, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by train this afternoon.

present at the railway station to see the korean volleyball team off were li kuang-hsiang, deputy head of the propaganda department of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of chinese organizations concerned wang yueh-hsi and chou cheng, as well as chinese volleyball coaches and players.

present was also senior colonel jang rae hyen, military attache of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking.

during its stay in china, the korean volleyball team visited hangchow, shanghai and changsha, and played friendly matches with chinese teams. the korean sportsmen were warmly received by the chinese people and p.l.a. commanders and fighters.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chou En-lai, Chang Tsai-chien, Li Ta, Han Nien-lung Meet Pakistan Military Goodwill Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, chang tsai-chien and li ta, deputy chiefs of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with general tikka khan, chief of staff of pakistan army, and all members of the pakistan military goodwill mission he is leading.

present on the occasion were agha shahi, pakistan ambassador to china, and colonel a.g. abid, military attache (army) of the pakistan embassy in peking.

on hand were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned chai cheng-wen, lai kuang-tsu, chang chung, tsai hung-chiang, lu kuei, yin tso-chen, yeh cheng-chang, yen chia-hua, chu chuan-hsien, chang teh-hsiu, chao kuo-yao, chang han-chih, wu chien-chung, chen wen-ching and ting shao-yun, and military attache of the chinese embassy in pakistan sun pei-jung.

Pakistan Army Chief of Staff Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1973)

general tikka khan, leader of the visiting pakistan military goodwill mission and chief of staff of the pakistan army, gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

among the guests at the banquet were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission, chang tsai-chien and li ta, deputy chiefs of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, chang ling-pin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, and han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister.

present were agha shahi, pakistan ambassador to china, and a.g. abid, military attache (army), m.a. qureshi, naval attache, and s.m. dutta, air attache, of the pakistan embassy here, and all members of the pakistan military goodwill mission.

general tikka khan and chang tsai-chien made toasts at the banquet, which was alive with expressions of unity and friendship between the peoples and armed forces of china and pakistan.

general tikka khan said: "it is most gratifying to see the existing cordial and friendly relations between the people's republic of china and pakistan, which have been developed through the sincere efforts made by our leaders."

"china and pakistan," he said, "derive inspiration from each other in their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and expansionism." "we are looking forward to still greater friendship between our armed forces," he added.

in his toast, chang tsai-chien said that the visit to china of the pakistan military goodwill mission had contributed to the strengthening of the friendship between the armies of the two countries.

he asked the distinguished guests to convey the friendly sentiments of the chinese people's liberation army to the pakistan armed forces, and wished them new successes in the cause of defending and building their motherland. he asked them to tell the pakistan friends that the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army would resolutely support pakistan in her just struggle for safeguarding state sovereignty and opposing foreign aggression and intervention.

also present at the banquet were leading members of the three services, the peking units and the peking garrison of the chinese people's liberation army and organizations concerned, including tu yi-teh, kuang jen-nung, wang chen-hsiang, li chung-chi and chai cheng-wen, and military attache of the chinese embassy in pakistan sun pei-jung.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Wang Hung-wen Gives Banquet in Honor of President and Mrs. Mobutu

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 15, 1973)

wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and political commissar of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome lieutenant-general mobutu sese seko, president of the republic of zaire, and mrs. mobutu.

attending were members of president mobutu's party and journalists and members of the air crew who are accompanying the president.

present were hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao, and leading members of departments concerned of the foreign ministry who are accompanying the zairese guests.

also present were chou chun-lin, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned under the municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai.

the national flags of the republic of zaire and the people's republic of china hung in the banquet hall.

all rose and applauded when president and mrs. mobutu and the other distinguished zairese guests entered the hall in the company of wang hung-wen and hsu hsiang-chien.

wang hung-wen made a toast at the banquet which was filled with an atmosphere of friendship. he said: "the people of shanghai welcome the normalization of relations between china and zaire. the current visit to shanghai of president and mrs. mobutu brings to the shanghai people the friendship of the zairese people."

"the people of shanghai, like the entire chinese people, will join the zairese people in working to develop the friendly contacts between our two peoples, promote the friendly relations between our two countries and strengthen the cause of afro-asian unity against imperialism," wang hung-wen declared.

in reply, nguza karl-i-bond, commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, spoke on behalf of president mobutu. he expressed his thanks for the warm welcome and reception the chinese people and the shanghai people had accorded to president mobutu. he pointed out that this was a manifestation of the sincere friendly cooperation between the chinese and zairese people. he said: "the once humiliated chinese people, the militant chinese people, the victorious chinese people, the once humiliated zairese people, the militant zairese people, the victorious zairese people -- the two peoples have the same destiny, that is, to consolidate their cooperation so that the unity of what is called the people of the third world, including what we call afro-asian unity, may last forever."

this afternoon, president and mrs. mobutu and the other distinguished zairese guests, accompanied by wang hung-wen and hsu hsiang-chien, visited the shanghai industrial exhibition where they were warmly received by its leading members and staff.

Zairese President and Mrs. Mobutu See Acrobatics in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 16, 1973)

mobutu sese seko, president of the republic of zaire, and his wife this evening attended a performance of chinese acrobatics arranged here in their honour.

president and mrs. mobutu and other zairese guests received a standing ovation from the audience when they entered the theatre.

present at the performance were hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao, who are accompanying the distinguished guests on their visit to shanghai.

present were vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee wang hung-wen, chou chun-lin, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu.

shanghai acrobats performed plate spinning, tumbling, pole tricks and stunts on a spring board and with rings. two women magicians produced out of two iron rings plates of fruit and candy, and presented them to president and mrs. mobutu and their son and other zairese guests. this evoked loud applause from the spectators.

at the end of the performance, a slogan appeared on the backdrop, reading "long live the friendship between the people of china and zaire". president and mrs. mobutu joined the spectators in applauding the acrobats for their successful show.

President Mobutu Visits Shanghai People's Commune

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 16, 1973)

president mobutu and other distinguished zairese guests this morning visited the malu people's commune on shanghai's outskirts, where they were accorded a warm welcome by its leaders and members. the commune was bedecked with bunting and hung streamers expressing welcome and the commune members waved the national flags of china and zaire, bouquets and coloured streamers.

accompanied by chou chun-lin, hsu ching-hsien and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and vice-foreign minister

ho ying, president mobutu and other distinguished guests visited the commune's exhibition room, livestock farm, farm machinery station, farm implements factory and a workshop making multiple use of materials.

the commune mainly grows grain and cotton. after gathering a good harvest last year, commune members are now busy applying fertilizer in the wheat fields and loosening the soil in the rape fields to win a still better harvest this year. many are engaged in fishery and other side-line production.

after being briefed on the commune's production, the distinguished guests studied samples of rice, cotton, wheat, rapeseeds and other crops and inquired about poultry raising and fishery.

the distinguished guests were interested in the rice transplanters, small diesel engines and other small farm implements made and trial produced by the commune.

this afternoon, president mobutu and other distinguished guests visited the city's children's palace in the company of wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. there, they watched the children doing various extra-curricula activities and were entertained with theatrical and sports performances. the children expressed their friendship for the zairese people and children.

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HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEE

Chianglo Hsien Party Committee Maintains Using the Materialist Theory of Reflection To Guide Work

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 17, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Foochow, January 15, 1973) In the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style-of-work movement, leading members of the CCP Chianglo Hsien Committee, Fukien Province, have studied seriously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, improved diligently their leadership style, maintained using the materialist theory of reflection to guide work, and by going deep into reality for investigation and study, pushed forward unremittingly the victorious development of the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" mass movement in the whole hsien.

In the course of reading and study, members of the CCP Chianglo Hsien Committee have read seriously and with reference to the reality of struggle between the two lines in the Party such philosophical works as "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" by Lenin and "On Practice" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" by Chairman Mao, and further distinguished between the idealist theory of reflection and the materialist theory of reflection. By means of the study, they have overcome the practice of staying more at the top making general exhortations and are going consciously deeper into the basic level for investigation and study, and by using the materialist theory of reflection to guide revolution and construction, have arranged various tasks more in consistence with reality.

Chianglo hsien is situated in a mountainous region with high mountains, cold water and low temperature. In the past, some of the people were of the opinion that as the natural condition there was poor, it would be impossible to extend the area planted to double crop rice. They lacked confidence in changing the backward physiognomy of production.

For the sake of clarifying the problem of whether the planting of double crop rice could be extended, the secretary of the hsien Party committee, leading a group of cadres, tracked over hills and rivers, visited 13 communes, three farming towns and more than 90 production brigades in the whole hsien, called on old peasants, basic level cadres and peasant technicians to acquaint themselves with the natural condition of various communes as well as the state and the condition of production over the years.

The positive and negative aspects of experience in many communes and production brigades clearly explained that as long as they could implement the "8-Character Charter" for agriculture in a manner suited to local conditions, make the effort to transform the cold soil and muddy fields of the mountain range, popularize fine seeds and practice scientific farming, the area planted to double-crop rice could be extended.

On the basis of the investigation and study, the hsien Party committee used living facts to carry out ideological and political line education on the cadres and people, smashed tellingly the world outlook of cowards and lazybones, and strengthened the confidence of all of the extension of the area of double-crop rice. On the basis of the actual conditions, various communes and production brigades drew up a realistic and practical plan in 1972 and enabled the area planted to double-crop rice in the whole hsien to increase 1.4 times over that of 1970.

In the course of going deep into reality for investigation and study, leading members of the CCP Chianglo Hsien Committee have paid attention to looking into causes and to discovering the roots of problems. During the period of summer harvesting and planting for the rush harvesting of early rice and the rush transplanting of late rice, a deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee went to a production brigade on the fringe of the Huangt'an commune to acquaint himself with the condition of summer harvesting and planting.

At the beginning,the speed of rush harvesting and rush planting in this production brigade was fast, but after 700 mow of late season double-crop rice was transplanted, work began to slow down. He therefore made a careful and meticulous investigation, and discovered that the basic cause leading to the slowing down of rush planting and harvesting was due to the fact that some of the cadres had grown arrogant and conceited, and slackened leadership over summer harvesting and planting.

Having discovered the root of the problem, he vigorously grasped the education in ideology and political line, studied the relevant teachings of Chairman Mao together with members of the leading body of the production brigade, developed an active ideological struggle, and by enabling members of the leading body to unify their thinking, strengthened their revolutionary zeal and revolutionary unity and effectively pushed forward the development of summer harvesting and planting.

In the course of using the materialist theory of reflection to guide their own work, leading members of the CCP Chianglo Hsien Committee have maintained carrying out repeated investigation and practice in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge," and by consistently summing up new experience, enabled their understanding to gradually deepen and their work to show more initiative.

By actively grasping basic farm construction, Yüfang commune of this hsien has in the past three years deepened and made improvements on more than 20 river passages, repaired and built 22 ditches and 20 stone dams, as well as dug ditches for guarding against flood, for drainage and for rotation irrigation, and transformed more than 11,000 mow of low-yield fields. Grain production in the whole commune has been increasing yearly.

Several leading members of the hsien Party committee have arrived there to help this commune with the summing up of experience for popularization in the whole hsien. But the leading members of the hsien Party committee have not stopped there, but have personally taken part in the practice of water conservation construction, paid close attention to new problems that appeared from popularizing the experience of Yüfang commune, continued to carry out in-depth investigation and study, and summed up the new experience for directing the water conservation construction of various communes and production brigades. In that way, an impetus has been effectively given to the development of farms and water conservation constructions in the whole hsien.

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EMPHASIS ON AGRICULTURE

Deal Correctly with the Relations Between Agriculture, Light Industry and Heavy Industry, Carry Out Agriculture Well, and Strengthen Agriculture

- Serious implementation of "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" by the CCP Pahsien Hsien Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 17, 1973)

(Our own dispatch) In the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" mass movement, by implementing seriously the directive of "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor," the CCP Pahsien Hsien Committee, Hopei Province, handles correctly the relations between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, mobilizes the masses to make full use of local natural resources, develops commune industries in the service of agriculture in a manner suited to local conditions, strengthens basic farm and water conservation construction, and by improving production condition, stimulates the rapid development of agricultural production.

For the past three years, there has been a great increase in grain production in the whole hsien, with the per-mow yield topping the "Program" in 1971. This hsien has turned from a grain deficient hsien into a grain surplus hsien, having sold more than 110,000,000 catties of surplus grain to the state in the past three years. The hsien overfulfills its target of national income yearly, the collective economy has become stronger, and living standards are improving year by year.

Grasp the Key Link in Changing the Condition of Production

Pahsien is situated in the lower extremity of the Haiho River where the land is low-lying and susceptible to flooding, and it is plagued by calamity nine out of every ten years. Of the 680,000 mow of arable land in the hsien, some three quarters are either eroded, low-lying or saline and alkaline in character. In the past, the place was arid in spring and waterlogged, flooded or inundated in autumn, and production was very poor. Before the great cultural revolution, the per-mow yield of grain was only about 100 to 200 catties, and it must draw 10,000,000 catties of grain annually from the state.

The harnessing of the Haiho River system has provided conditions for radically eliminating flooding and waterlogging. The people have built pumping stations, opened large main ditches, and carried out a large number of projects for linking up the system of ditches which played a positive part in transforming the physiognomy of the whole hsien. However, because of the emphasis on preventing waterlogging, they overlooked the preventing of drought. They paid attention to grasping water above the ground without paying attention to water below the ground, and in a dry year, when water in the river ceased to flow, production would still be in a low and unstable state.

In the in-depth development of the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" movement of 1970, the hsien Party committee went deep into the higher areas in the north, the eroded areas in the east, and the low-lying areas in the south for serious investigation and study, summed up the experience of some typical communes and production brigades in carrying out agriculture in a big way and received an enlightening education.

Nanmeng commune has a total of more than 50,000 mow of arable land which was mostly sandy and short of water, and output used to be rather low. The Party committee of the commune, grasping the principal contradiction, led the masses, and while making full use of water above the ground, developed the underground water resources at the same time. By drilling more than 400 eye of mechanical wells, they turned more than 90 percent of the arable land into irrigated fields, and both the total yield and the unit yield of grain doubled that of 1964.

The condition of Laot'i commune is of a different kind. The soil there is rich, and free from sand and salinity, but because the people there relied purely on the Tach'ingho River for irrigation, they paid no attention to the development of underground water. When the Tach'ingho River changed its course, it experienced a drought, and with no assurance of water above the ground, there was a reduction in grain output.

From a comparison of these typical examples, the hsien Party committee realized that in order to change the backward physiognomy of low production in Pahsien, it would never do to rely solely on water from the river for irrigation, but emphasis must be laid on the opening of mechanical wells to develop underground water for carrying out agriculture in a big way, and change radically the condition of production.

For the sake of unifying the understanding of everyone, the hsien Party committee on the one hand organized the cadres to go deep into the various different areas to study generally the water resources below the ground and to sum up the experience of the people. At the same time, the hsien Party committee also held an open-door rectification, and in the light of the arrogance and complacency and conservative thinking which existed among the leading body, and the one-sidedness which existed in leading production, set the pace in criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, listened extensively to the criticism and views of the people, and on the basis of unified understanding, drew up a 10-year plan for the development of agricultural production, with tapping underground water, carrying out basic farm construction in a big way, and improving production condition as basic measures for carrying out agriculture extensively.

The No. 1 and No. 2 men of the hsien Party committee personally did the grasping, carried out overall planning, gave direction according to classifications, and by centralizing resources and materials, developed underground water energetically. They also actively grasped the levelling of land and improving the soil centering on water conservation construction, and enabled the mass movement for developing underground water resources in the whole hsien to be developed in an all-round manner.

Develop Hsien and Commune Industries Centering on Agriculture

The change in production conditions has given rise to an urgent demand for a large quantity of agricultural machinery and equipment. However, as the industrial foundation of this hsien was comparatively weak, it could not satisfy the need of agriculture. It was necessary to develop hsien and commune industries to arm agriculture. When the hsien Party committee brought this problem up, the enthusiasm of everyone was very high.

Some of the people suggested building more factories and larger plants, and do things on a grand scale. They made such impractical proposals as setting up an automobile factory and a petro-chemical plant. The hsien Party committee firmly maintained the directive of placing local industries in the service of agriculture, and on the basis of the resources of the hsien itself, carried out unified planning, made rational arrangements, differentiated between the important and the less important and the urgent and the less urgent, and in a manner suited to local conditions set up hsien and commune industries much needed by agriculture.

The hsien Party committee and the comrades in charge of industries studied together Chairman Mao's teachings on the correct handling of relations between agriculture and light and heavy industries, summed up seriously the lesson of the experience, unified their understanding and affirmed their orientation. On the basis of the need of farm construction, they rebuilt and enlarged the existing industrial units, and also built a new phosphate fertilizer plant and an insecticide plant. Apart from that, they also helped the communes and production brigades to set up some small-scale repairing and manufacturing plants. In this way, the hsien expanded and built more than 60 medium and small hsien and commune enterprises, and strengthened the forces in support of agriculture.

For the sake of bringing fully into play the parts of hsien and commune industries for giving support to agriculture, the hsien Party committee has grasped firmly education in policy and line, and placed grasping of the three links to the fore.

First, maintain the policy of relying on one's own efforts. Pahsien is situated on the plain and has neither coal nor iron. Under this condition, there existed among some of the people the thought of passively waiting and stretching out their hands to the state for raw materials.

In order to solve this problem, the hsien Party committee summed up the experience of Shihch'eng No. 3 production brigade of K'anghsienchuang commune in using metal scrap and filings cut from processing parts to make farming implements, emancipated the thinking of everyone, and enabled an activity for turning scrap into things of value and an appetite for scrap materials to be whipped up in factories throughout the hsien. For the past year and more, they have used scrap metal filings and steel and iron scrap to produce over 150 tons of steel products, manufactured more than 2,700

farming implements as well as a large amount of parts for agricultural machines and solved the problem of raw material shortage. This has enabled everyone to realize that "relying on the people and on our own efforts, the road taken will become wider and wider."

Second, make clear the orientation of the operation. Should hsien and commune industries turn toward the hsien and agriculture, set foot on repairing and fitting and serve agriculture, or should they go for bigness and things foreign, seek stereotype in production, lay emphasis on manufacturing and look down on repairing? A struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines similarly existed there.

For the sake of helping the hsien and commune industries with correcting the orientation of operation, in the light of the phenomenon of "procrastinating, suppressing and ignoring" that existed in some of the factories regarding the repair and fitting of farming implements, the hsien Party committee regularly organizes the workers of the hsien and commune enterprises to go deep into the countryside to acquaint themselves with the demands of the poor and lower-middle peasants toward supporting agriculture, causes to be produced in a manner suited to local conditions some farming implements urgently needed by agriculture, increases the setting up of repair and fitting workshops in support of agriculture, adopts the method of establishing contracts between plants and communes guaranteeing repair and teaching of techniques, and enables existing farming machines and implements to play their parts to the full in agricultural production.

Third, strengthen enterprise management. Leading members of the Party committee have on the one hand mobilized the masses to implement conscientiously the policy of running the enterprise on frugality and thrift, and used every means to economize on raw materials and expenditures, improve product quality and lower production cost. On the other hand, under the premise of guaranteeing support for normal production of agricultural products, they should carry on some suitable processing business to increase the income of the enterprise and make good its losses. In that way, apart from the phosphate fertilizer plant, more than 40 factories and plants operated by the hsien have shown a profit, and supplied capital for expansion and reproduction.

Various Lines and Enterprises Are Supporting Agriculture

Where do capital and materials for industrial construction and agricultural development come from? They have adopted the following methods in this respect:

Implement conscientiously the policy of "taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development," support actively the communes and production brigades in the development of sideline production, unfold diversified economy and use sideline production to feed machinery and machines to stimulate agriculture.

In the past, only a third of the production brigades in this hsien could carry out sideline production well. The foundation of sideline production in the majority of production brigades was weak, and in some production brigades, sideline production was a complete blank. They said, "Mechanization is a good thing, but it cannot be carried out without money."

To help these communes and production brigades solve the problem of capital shortage and carry out basic farm construction, the hsien has set up a special leadership organ for managing sideline production, and by regularly going deep into the production brigades to carry out line education, to draw lines of demarcation in policy and to help them with finding ways to solve such problems as technique and the question of capital and equipment, developed sideline production in a manner suited to local conditions.

In the past two years, sideline production has developed from a score or so to more than 100 varieties. In 1971, income from sideline production amounted to more than 12,000,000 yuan, and by last year, it increased to over 16,000,000 yuan, which represented an increase of 30 percent over the previous year, and increased the accumulation of the communes and production brigades as well as the income of the commune members. They have also drilled more than 1,800 eyes of mechanical wells, purchased a large number of diesel engines, pumps, tractors, chemical fertilizers and pesticides to support agricultural production effectively.

Make full use of the idle capital of the people, increase basic farm and water conservation constructions and develop production. Credit centers have been set up in the greater part of production brigades in the whole hsien. Financial work cadres of the hsien and communes have regularly gone deep into the production brigades and production teams to help them with the development of a diversified economy, made arrangements for livelihood, strengthened financial management, economize on expenditures, assimilated idle socialist capital and developed the savings deposit business.

Following the unremitting development of industrial and agricultural production, local financial income has for successive years overfulfilled its target. However, they still persist in giving play to the glorious tradition of hard struggle, controlling non-productive construction strictly, tightening administrative expenses, and using their limited capital for the development of agricultural production. Some of the departments of this hsien, on the basis of the condition of continuous increase in financial income, suggested a plan for the building of a theater and surfacing the road with asphalt. The hsien Party committee convinced and educated everybody to give up this kind of thinking, and used the 300,000 yuan budgeted in the original plan for the development of agriculture.

For the past two years 2,900 eyes of mechanical wells have been drilled in the whole hsien, or equivalent to the sum of mechanical wells drilled in the past seven years. Great gains have also been scored in levelling the land and deep-turning the soil. The irrigated surface in

the hsien has increased from 310,000 mow in 1970 to 460,000 mow, comprising 67 percent of the arable area in the whole hsien. A very great transformation has taken place in the condition of production to provide favorable conditions for carrying out agriculture on a grand scale.

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RUSTICATION OF URBAN EDUCATED YOUTHS

Energetic Support for Rustication of Workers' Offspring

- An investigation report by the Tientsin Cigarette Factory

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 18, 1973)

The Party committee of Tientsin Cigarette Factory has taken as its own responsibility energetic support for re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants for workers' sons and daughters in the countryside. It has energetically associated urban neighborhoods with rural communes and brigades in a serious effort toward the proper handling of the rustication of young intellectuals. Very remarkable results have been achieved. This factory has over 2,800 workers. There are 1,144 sons and daughters in the rustication age bracket. Since 1968, with the exception of those sick or excused for other reasons, over 97 percent of them have headed for mountains and villages. Through tempering in the three major revolutionary movements, 39 of these youths have joined the Chinese Communist Party and 169 the Communist Youth League. Some have been elected basic-level cadres. Many act as commune- and brigade-level accountants, teachers and barefoot doctors.

Workers Commit Offspring to Farming, and the Leadership Takes Upon Itself a Weighty Responsibility

Awareness of the problem of how to treat the rustication of workers' sons and daughters by the Party committee of this factory followed a tortuous process. At first, rustication was considered the business of schools and neighborhoods and something that had nothing to do with factories and enterprises. Not long after, it was found that subjected to the remnant poisonous influence of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and shackled by the bonds of old customs and influences, a small number of workers lacked an adequate understanding of the great significance of the placement of young intellectuals in the countryside. Their thinking was to be straightened out. Some resorted to excuses, pulled the wires, and threw difficulties in the way of their offspring.

Facts gave the members of the Party committee of the factory an education. They were made to realize that mobilization of young intellectuals for rustication was not something that had nothing to do with factories and enterprises but a responsibility that rested squarely on their shoulders. For some workers who could not think straight about the rustication of their offspring, the leadership of the factory should do elaborate and penetrating ideological and political work.

The factory Party committee again recalled the situation of development of industrial and agricultural production since liberation. It was realized that close ties existed between industry and agriculture and that every bumper

harvest in agriculture inevitably helped create favorable conditions for higher industrial output. Take the factory itself for instance. Only with a bumper harvest of tobacco leaves can there be a stimulation for tobacco production. Proper rustication work is an important measure for the training of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. It is also an aspect of the effort toward the firm implementation of the general guideline for the development of economy, "Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor."

With awareness heightened, the Party committee put this task on its agenda and gave workers constant education about a correct attitude toward rustication of their offspring. To strengthen leadership in a practical way, the Party committee of the factory put a standing committee member and a revolutionary committee vice chairman in charge of this task. Designated persons were formed into rustication work groups. Various workshop Party branches committed not-released-from-production committee members to concrete responsibilities, and firm implementation of measures was sought at every level.

In the past few years, no matter what the pressure of production and the heavy workload, and whether at the time of placing school graduates or in ordinary times, the rustication effort had never slackened or stopped. In arousing youths to head for mountainous and rural areas, the chief leading members of the factory Party committee prepared reports and made family calls, and assigned special persons to accompany young intellectuals to the countryside. People in the countryside were helped in properly settling the rusticated youths. On festive days or holidays, the leading comrades constantly dropped in on returned rusticated youths on home visits and exchanged confidences with them. The aim was to check about their progress conditions and encourage them to make a still greater contribution to the countryside. The relevant factories also made a yearly practice of sending people on a comforting mission to the area where young intellectuals had been placed with the teams. The job was so executed that it penetrated into the recesses of the heart of every son or daughter of worker origin.

To implement better Chairman Mao's directive, "It is imperative to persuade urban cadres and other people to send to the countryside their own sons and daughters graduated from junior middle school, higher middle school and university," the leading cadres of the factory were especially mindful of setting an example. Secretary of the factory Party committee Ma Hsi-yüan had already two children in the army away from home. He sent another two of his children to a border area to take up farming.

After his eldest son went out to work, Jen Po-hsiang, a member of the standing committee of the factory Party committee and vice chairman of the revolutionary committee, again sent his two other children to the countryside.

Other Party committee members enthusiastically sent their own children of the proper age to the countryside. The leading role played by the leading cadres has enlightened the broad masses of workers. An effective stimulation is given to the launching of an effort to send young intellectuals to the countryside.

Enhance Workers' Consciousness and Teach Offspring To Put Down Roots in the Countryside

From several years of practice, the Party committee of the Tientsin Cigarette Factory has come to understand clearly that the slow or fast progress registered by young intellectuals after being rusticated is closely bound up with the ideological style of their guardians. Therefore, the members of the Party committee paid great attention to helping workers in eliminating the remnant poison of revisionism ideologically, distinguishing between right and wrong where the line is concerned, and continuously enhancing their awareness of this great socialist revolution.

Through various media, the Party committee of the factory has given energetic publicity to the great significance of the placement of youths in the countryside. Good men and good deeds involving the commitment of offspring to farming are cited. Deeds involving the great achievements of young intellectuals in the countryside are recounted. Advanced typical examples are cited for the education of the cadres and the masses. Members of the Party committee also associate the Party's central tasks with social ideological trends in different periods. Rusticated young intellectuals' guardians are organized to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, unfold revolutionary mass criticism and hold forums to exchange experience.

In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, the Party committee of the factory organized workers to study the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism and associate personal understanding of various persons concerned with the vigorous criticism of the counter-revolutionary fallacy of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i who slanderously described the rustication of young intellectuals as "labor reform in a disguised form." The broad masses of workers' line consciousness is enhanced. Their determination to teach their offspring to put down root in the countryside is strengthened.

After a criticism meeting in the factory, old worker Wang Kuei-chen returned home to call a family criticism meeting. What was under criticism was conveyed in his letter to his son committed to farming in the border area. He taught him: "We must bear firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teachings, put down roots in the countryside to make revolution, and never play into the hands of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i."

Old worker Wang I-hsün not only energetically supported his son in going to the countryside but enthusiastically preached the significance of rustication among the masses he mixed with. Some guardians having learned that Old Wang's son encountered difficulties in livelihood shortly after his arrival in the countryside displayed some muddled ideas. Old Wang enlightened them on the relations between temporary difficulties and great prospects. These guardians were helped to raise their awareness. Not long after, he again joined these several guardians in writing letters to their offspring encouraging them to acquire the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Carry Out Firmly the Party's Policy and Consolidate the Results of Rustication

Serious execution of the Party's relevant policies is a guarantee of proper mobilization and consolidation of young intellectuals for rustication. The Party committee of Tientsin Cigarette Factory keeps in constant touch with neighborhoods and schools to ascertain the graduation time schedules of the offspring of the workers in the factory and their condition of growth. All the information obtained is entered in a notebook, so that everything is borne in mind. Meanwhile, the information obtained by the factory is supplied to the schools and neighborhoods in a joint effort to make a good job of ideological-political work for workers and their offspring and help them solve actual difficulties. The aim is to put the placement of graduates on a fair and rational basis.

An old worker had two elder children already sent to the countryside. Were her two younger children graduated from junior middle school to be sent to the countryside? She was at a loss to know what to do. The Party committee of the factory took into consideration the fact that her youngest child was tender in age and that her family needed someone around. It was proposed to the department in charge of rustication work that the said child be spared. This old worker also on her own initiative sent her third child to the countryside. She also constantly encouraged her children to humbly receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

To show proper concern for rusticated young intellectuals in their livelihood and solve some practical problems is an important factor bearing on their taking root in the countryside. In its work, the Party committee of the factory finds that to benefit by the care of their own relatives and friends, some workers' sons and daughters are willing to return to their own home towns or get placed with teams where they have relatives and friends. The Party committee along with the department in charge of rustication work arranges for these youths to get in touch with areas where they like to be placed. For several years, 51 workers' sons and daughters have been successively helped to return to their home towns or to join teams where they have relatives and friends.

Concerning those workers' dependents who get sick and want rusticated children around to care for them, or those rusticated children who get sick and require treatment back in the city, the factory Party committee keeps in timely touch with the relevant communes and brigades and takes the initiative to seek the help of the relevant departments in solving the medical treatment problem. For those workers who suffer temporary difficulties in their livelihood because of the rustication of their children, the factory also renders rational economic help. Concerning those "educable children," the Party committee of the factory shows fervent concern and gives them encouragement to receive proper re-education, and strive for the transformation of the world outlook and still greater progress.

- By Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent and
Jen-min Jih-pao Reporter

* * *

HEALTH AND PRODUCTION

Use Sanitation To Promote Production, Pay Attention to Sanitation in the Course of Production

by

Party branch of Hsiaowangchuang brigade of Ch'engkuan commune in Ch'ienan hsien, Hopei Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 16, 1973)

We have learned this from practice in the past few years: In the countryside, it is entirely possible to combine health work with production and to do a really good job of: using sanitation to promote production and paying attention to sanitation in the course of production.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, being disturbed by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, our production brigade failed to carry out production and health work well enough and became a backward brigade which "had to purchase grain and borrow money from the state, managed use of night-soil badly, and was frequently afflicted by pestilence." This was seriously detrimental to production and to the everyday life and health conditions of the masses.

A few years ago, to change this situation, the brigade Party branch suggested carrying out production well and improving environmental sanitation. At first, a few cadres and some of the masses had dissenting opinions. Some cadres said: "We have already been busy enough with agricultural production. We can spare no time and manpower for health work!" Some commune members said: "We peasants have to come into contact with mud and night-soil the whole day. We have no use for sanitation."

Is there any contradiction between sanitation and production? Can they be related to each other? The Party branch led all to study Chairman Mao's directive, "Get mobilized, pay attention to sanitation, reduce disease, improve health conditions," and to criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of health work pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i, and induced them to hold discussion in conjunction with the realities.

Old poor peasant Wang Fu-jung of the No. 4 production team said: "We peasants have strong bodies and have great labor power, which are the assets of successful production. If sanitation work is not carried out well, people will easily contract disease and cannot carry out production well." He also cited this concrete example:

The No. 4 production team did not have much labor reserve. It usually did not pay attention to environmental sanitation. At the juncture of summer harvest and summer sowing in 1964, six to seven people with strong labor power contracted enteritis and had diarrhea and therefore could not do labor. As a result, it took more time to reap the wheat. Summer sowing was completed three to four days later than the other three production teams. That

autumn, frost fell earlier than usual. As a result, grain output decreased by more than 10 percent.

After study and discussion, all came to understand that: Sanitation and production are not contradictory to each other but complement each other. Successful sanitation work promotes development of production; production may also be hindered if production is grasped exclusively to the neglect of sanitation work.

How did we combine production with sanitation? Rural sanitation work has varied content. Which of this content is of primary importance? Judging from the actual conditions of our brigade, grasping environmental sanitation and conducting unified management of nightsoil mean grasping the principal contradiction. Nightsoil has a rich content of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and other important elements and organic materials which are needed by farm crops. Successful unified management of nightsoil and accumulation of more manure will promote development of production.

For this reason, we first took a firm hold of sanitation work and accumulation of manure. The brigade set up a full-time team for doing sanitation work and accumulating manure. The leadership of this group comprised production team leaders, old poor and lower-middle peasants, barefoot doctors and some workers responsible for sanitation work and manure accumulation. A deputy secretary of the Party branch was specially charged with sanitation work and manure accumulation. In the past few years, the masses were urged to fill up and level four cesspools which occupied more than 5 mow of land. The brigade used this reclaimed land for experimenting on seeds, building houses and planting trees. Maize and sorghum were planted by crossbreeding in 1.2 mow of this land, from which more than 800 catties of seeds was reaped. These seeds were appropriated to the production teams for their own use. This not only created favorable conditions for production but also eliminated grounds for breeding mosquitoes and flies. At present, mosquitoes and flies have practically been wiped out.

Under the leadership of the brigade Party branch, improvements have been made in the toilet rooms in the commune members' homes and in the public latrines. Jars are placed specially for holding urine. This not only has changed the former condition of loss of urine and deterioration of environmental sanitation, but also furnishes the production teams with an extra 400,000 catties of urine every year. In all weathers, the members of the sanitation work and manure accumulation team go every day to the commune members' homes to scoop up nightsoil and collect garbage and give wage-points on the spot according to the quality of the nightsoil and garbage, thereby further arousing the enthusiasm of the commune members for making a success of sanitation work and manure accumulation. All houses are clean and tidy. The public latrines in particular no longer breed worms even in summer. This not only improves environmental sanitation but also guarantees manure fertility. In the past, in our brigade, each mow of land was dressed with 3,000 to 4,000 catties of manure. Now, each mow is dressed with 15,000 catties of manure.

With sanitation work and manure accumulation unfolded, the whole brigade has greatly improved its outlook of sanitation. In the past, during the very busy season for summer harvest or autumn harvest, many people contracted such diseases as enteritis and dysentery. Last year, with the exception of only one case of enteritis, there was no incidence of such common and recurrent diseases as dysentery, epidemic B encephalitis and malaria.

Li Wan-te, a poor peasant commune member of the No.2 production team, had a family of six members. A few years ago, three of them often contracted disease and could not participate in collective productive labor. The whole family did fewer than 200 days of labor in a year and had to live on loans or state subsidy. In the past two years, they were not ill but perseveringly attended labor every day. From January to November of 1972, the whole family did more than 500 days of labor and earned a greater income. It not only did not need state subsidy but also had savings in the bank.

When there was much manure, great soil fertility and strong labor power, production could be carried out better than in the past. In this situation, we held that it was necessary and also possible to build water conservation projects. In the past few years, we aroused the masses to drill more than 20 artesian wells,which watered all the 460 mow of upland fields in the whole brigade, thereby further developing agricultural production. Last year, despite serious drought, a good harvest of more than 1,300 catties per mow was reaped. Formerly a grain-deficient brigade which had to be supplied with a few dozen thousand or hundreds of thousands of catties of grain by the state every year, our brigade now has enough grain to spare.

* * *

Combine Sanitation and Production

by

Sanitation work and manure accumulation team of
Hsiaowangchuang brigade, Ch'engkuan commune,
Ch'ienan hsien, Hopei Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 16, 1973)

Our sanitation work and manure accumulation team takes special charge of environmental sanitation and manure accumulation in our brigade.

In the past, in our brigade, there was nobody to look after environmental sanitation, so that nightsoil, garbage and filthy water were everywhere. This adversely affected environmental sanitation and resulted in the loss of large amounts of manure.

After its establishment, the sanitation work and manure accumulation team first grasped environmental sanitation, exercised unified management of nightsoil, garbage and filthy water, and cleaned the dung pits, garbage dumps and cesspools every day. We the eight members of this team divided among ourselves the work in the various production teams. Every day, we called on the households and helped the commune members carry nightsoil, clean latrines and carry away garbage. Sometimes, we came to fetch the excreta of mules and horses of the production teams and delivered them to the manure accumulation center.

To arouse the enthusiasm of the broad masses of commune members for paying attention to sanitation and accumulating manure, we, under the leadership of the brigade's Party branch, conscientiously carry out the policy toward manure accumulation, come to various households to collect nightsoil and give them wage-points according to the quality of the nightsoil. In this way, the broad masses have ever growing enthusiasm for manure accumulation, and all households clean their courtyards and the parts of the streets fronting their houses and collect garbage every day. Eighty percent of the households have dug cesspools and pour into them the water which has been used for washing, so as to compost manure. In this way, it is possible to do a good job of environmental sanitation and to accumulate manure.

From January to November of 1972, the family of commune member Wu Shu-chia furnished the brigade with more than 50,000 catties of manure. Model families like this account for about 30 percent of the total number of households in this brigade.

To improve environmental sanitation and to facilitate agricultural production, our sanitation work and manure accumulation team must do a good job of disinfecting manure. At first, we put human excreta, garbage, sludge and animal dung together, covered them with mud, so as to develop high-temperature for the composting of manure. Later, we discovered that flies crept out of these dunghills. The maize fields were dressed with this

manure but very soon weeds throve in these fields. It took much hard work to weed and loosen these fields. The masses said: "The sanitation work and manure accumulation team only tells us to pay attention to sanitation and promote production. But it does not make manure in a sanitary way, and the manure it makes is harmful to production." We found that the criticism made by the masses was very correct.

Why was it impossible to kill the disease germs, insect eggs and grass seeds in the nightsoil? The chief reason was that the temperature obtained in manure composting was not high enough. Thereupon we increased the proportion of animal dung which generated greater heat. At first, being inexperienced, we added too much animal dung so that the temperature of the manure was too high. The insect eggs and grass seeds were killed, but the manure became powdery which would be blown away by the wind. This would result in loss of nitrogen in the manure and decrease in fertility, and this was disadvantageous to production.

Later, after repeated experiments, we mastered the appropriate proportions of ingredients and the suitable temperature of manure. A test by the agro-scientific research department shows that the insect eggs and grass seeds in the manure were totally killed but the contents of such important elements and organic matters as nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium which were useful to crop growing did not decrease but had increased.

In a past year, we dressed the maize in 20 mow of land with this kind of manure and the maize in another 20 mow of land with another kind of manure. As a result, the land dressed with this kind of manure gave an extra yield of more than 150 catties per mow. This manure was welcomed by the broad masses of commune members. They called it "fine-quality manure" and "sanitary manure."

In the past few years, each of the members of our sanitation work and manure accumulation team established the idea that sanitation work was a glory and took manure accumulation as their career. They feared neither dirty nor tiresome work. They cleaned human excreta and animal dung every day and conducted high-temperature composting of manure every day. The quantity of manure accumulated every day rose to more than 12,000 catties as against 4,000 to 5,000 catties in the past.

* * *

They Promote Each Other

by

Ku Wei (谷伟)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 16, 1973)

In the countryside, sanitation and production work is interrelated and promote each other. When sanitation work is carried out well, it is possible to promote development of agricultural production; when agricultural development has developed, it is possible to improve further the outlook of sanitation in the countryside. This is the opinion held by many of the basic-level Party organizations in the countryside, and they also act accordingly. But a few comrades hold that: "We have already been so busy with production. How can we spare time to do sanitation work?" "It is all right so far as grain output has increased, and it does not matter whether we grasp sanitation work or not." They have put sanitation work and agricultural production in opposite positions. This view impedes the development of sanitation work in the countryside.

Man is an important factor in doing a good job of agricultural production. When people are good ideologically and healthy physically, they can undertake production and various other branches of work energetically. Whereas, an important prerequisite to the protection of the people's physical health is to do a good job of sanitary work, to prevent them from illness, to guard them against illness to the greatest possible extent, and to give them timely treatment once they have contracted illness. This is a simple reason, but some people do not understand it and do not know how to tackle it through the materialist viewpoint but have put production and sanitary work in opposite positions.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "All objective things are actually interconnected and are governed by inner laws, but, instead of undertaking the task of reflecting things as they really are, some people only look at things one-sidedly or superficially and know neither their interconnections nor their inner laws, and so their method is subjective."

These comrades precisely look at production and sanitation one-sidedly or superficially, so that they cannot discover the dialectical relationship between them. The Party branch of Hsiaowangchuang brigade can correctly handle the relationship between production and sanitation because its members have gone deeply among the masses and into the practice of sanitation work and agricultural production to make investigations and, thereby, master first-hand information. For this reason, they can correctly approach the interrelationship between sanitation work and agricultural production and have combined them closely in the course of practice. They arouse the masses to strengthen management of nightsoil and to treat the nightsoil and garbage, thereby not only wiping out spots for breeding mosquitoes and flies, making

a success of sanitation work and strengthening the people's health, but also furnishing agricultural production with a large amount of fine manure and promoting development of agricultural production. This fact shows graphically that sanitation and production promote each other. We should combine them together and, while grasping agricultural production, do a good job of sanitation work in the countryside.

* * *

ENTERTAINMENT

Art Troupe at North China's Mountain Region

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jan. 18, 1973)

a 17-member art troupe of chincheng county in the taihang mountains, north china, has travelled more than 8,000 kilometres and performed for over 700,000 people in rural communes over the past three years. carrying simple musical instruments and stage properties, the young artists cross mountains and rivers to portray workers, peasants and soldiers and their achievements in the socialist revolution and construction in quick ballads, songs, dances and skits.

under the county's cultural centre, the all-youth troupe was formed in the spring of 1970. its members are versatile young workers, peasants and students.

to meet the demands of as many peasants as possible, the troupe's tours often include widely scattered mountain villages. it performs even for a few households in the remotest area. one day when the artists were on their way to a production brigade, they encountered an old woman struggling up a mountain slope with the aid of a cane. she told them that she was going to see a performance in a nearby brigade. her village was eager to see it too, she said. the artists decided to perform in her village first and helped the old woman back. after a performance for the five households with around 20 people, the old woman invited the artists to her home and offered them fruit. she said: "i'm very happy that you artists sent by chairman mao performed for us at our door-step."

the artists often divide themselves into several groups to coach amateur art troupes in production brigades. the county so far has 548 amateur art troupes and every brigade has a club. in their spare time, commune members study and read newspapers, put out blackboard newspapers, listen to revolutionary stories, learn singing and rehearse model revolutionary theatrical works in their clubs.

under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the artists adhere to the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. they often go among the masses and rely on them in creating works to portray the people and their life and struggle. the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members of the hsiaochuang production brigade, led by the brigade's party branch, worked hard to build canals to bring water uphill. the projects made it possible for the brigade to wrest six tons of grain per hectare in 1971 as against 2.25 tons in 1970. the artists created

a story-telling episode "leading water uphill for a good harvest". after a trial-performance, the peasants said that moving deeds had not been well presented and the vivid, lively way the people speak had not been used. with the help of the brigade's leading members and others, the artists gained a deeper understanding of the enthusiasm of the poor and lower-middle peasants and they revised the item which the people said was improved.

two artists visited the heroic war veterans of the szuho production brigade. they invited veteran communist party members to relate the revolutionary struggles of the period of the war against japanese aggression. they cooperated with 30 peasants and in two and a half months produced over 600 small clay figures and thus recreated 48 scenes of that period.

INDUSTRIAL PLANT DESIGNING

Northwest China Designers, Workers Cooperate

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Jan. 18, 1973)

the design of a big ammonia converter for a chemical fertilizer plant in northwest china was improved after the designers canvassed the views of workers. investment was cut and reduction in the amount of water and electricity needed for operation saved 300,000 yuan a year.

members of the designing institute of the lanchow chemical company, who made and revised the design, since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution have regularly asked workers in the producer and user plants for help. this enables them to draw on the experience of the workers, combine theory with practice and raise designing efficiency.

they have completed dozens of designs for large and medium-sized industrial projects every year in the past few years, as against only a few designs before. they completed 80 designs in 1972.

in drawing up a blueprint for the installation of instruments and meters for a chemical works, designers went to factories making and using similar instruments and meters, and consulted the workers then the designers made a draft and asked the workers for suggestions. the blueprint was finalized quickly and it proved economical and practical.

a group of designers undertook to devise equipment for purifying harmful materials emitted by a chemical fertilizer plant. they held discussions with the workers and together worked out a technological process which protects the health of the workers and prevents pollution of nearby farmland. they carried out dozens of experiments in their laboratory and in the plant with the workers on a high quality design.

this institute provides designs for petro-chemical, synthetic fibre, synthetic rubber, plastics and chemical fertilizer plants. the designers include engineers with many years of experience and young graduates from colleges and secondary technical schools.

the institute party committee has led the designers during the great proletarian cultural revolution in criticizing liu shao-chi's revisionist line which divorced them from practice and the masses of workers. they have studied "anti-duhring" "materialism and empirio-criticism" "on practice" and other works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works. this helps them grasp the importance of linking theory with practice.

in compiling technical material for designing equipment for chemical works, an engineer who is nearly 60 years old studied many books and went repeatedly to factories to test and check many important formulae and data with the workers. he corrected a number of errors in the data and made supplements. the "physical properties of organic chemical materials", "calculations for the separation of natural gas" and other materials he compiled are related to current production and easy to understand.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

Northwest China City Develops Arts and Crafts

(NCNA-English Sian, Jan. 17, 1973)

the art and craft works produced in the ancient northwest china city of sian have increased from 50 to 120 varieties during the great proletarian cultural revolution. there were only a few score handicraftsmen who turned out two or three kinds of products before liberation in this capital of 11 feudal dynasties including tang (618-907).

guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line in art and literature, arts and crafts were revived and developed after liberation. now the city has 16 studios with a total of 2,100 craftsmen

in jade and ivory, inlaid lacquer, cloisonne, imitations of three-colour glazed pottery of the tang dynasty, woven bamboo and rattan, and jewelry.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the artisans have created a large number of new artistic works with high ideological content. a big landscape dexterously inlaid with jade and coloured stones, "ode to yenan", depicts the terraced fields opened by the yenan people and sturdy pines indicating the yenan spirit of hard work. the artisans assimilated the style of oil painting to set off perspective and make pagoda hill tower in the rosy rays of the morning sun. thus it mirrors the magnificence of yenan. the carved lacquer "chairman mao comes to yenan" and the shell work "the white-haired girl" and other works have won praise for their revolutionary political content and artistic execution.

in line with chairman mao's teachings "make the past serve the present" and "weed through the old to bring forth the new", the artisans created new works by absorbing what is fine and discarding what is dross in the traditional arts and crafts. "birds and flowers vying in beauty", a big screen made of several thousand coloured sea shells carries forward the skills of traditional chinese painting.

the party and the government help the artisans develop their skills and serve socialism. veteran artisan chi chuan-ken, who began learning wood-carving at the age of 14, is also a skilled ivory worker. before liberation, he was destitute and led a roaming life. after liberation, he took part in decorating the shensi hall in the great hall of the people in peking and restoring many spots of historical interest. he was commended on many occasions as an advanced workers. he guided three apprentices in 1970 in carving the pedestal of a wooden screen for a chinese exhibition abroad. the couples of peacocks with spread tails on the pedestal are in fact clusters of dainty flowers. chi chuan-ken said, "the party and chairman mao have given me the opportunity at the liberation to use my skill. i will devote my later years to the cause of arts and crafts." most of the artisans in sian are young people. they are making rapid progress with the help of veteran artisans.

IRON AND STEEL

East China Province Makes Advances in Iron and Steel Output

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jan. 17, 1973)

east china's kiangsu province topped the 1972 state quota for iron and steel, with an increase of 43 per cent in iron output and 52 per cent in the output of steel over 1971. quality improved, variety increased and labour productivity rose, while costs dropped.

kiangsu province had no iron and steel industry before liberation. during the great leap forward in 1958, people throughout the province launched mass drives to use local resources to build iron and steel enterprises. they were guided by the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". they concentrated in the next two years on building medium and small iron and steel enterprises.

the province has allocated more money for the iron and steel industry during the great proletarian cultural revolution. small and medium enterprises, including the iron and steel plants in nanking and suchow, have been built or expanded. they now total more than 60. iron and steel output in this province increased rapidly in recent years, and mining, ore dressing, sintering and steel rolling projects are being built in a planned way.

the key to this is chairman mao's directive "develop the mining industry". kiangsu has devoted great efforts to opening mines and tapping the potential of old mines to raise production capacity.

cadres and workers of fenghuangshan iron mine tried to raise the capacity of the open-cut mine while expanding underground projects. as a result, iron ore output shot up and the mine topped the state quotas for three years running since 1970. with help from other units, they opened a new iron mine with their own manpower, material and equipment. when in operation, it will turn out twice as much as the fenghuangshan iron mine annually. the province concentrated on building yehshan iron mine which in 1971 turned out several hundred thousand tons of ore.

at the same time, counties and people's communes were encouraged to run small iron mines. to date, 40 have been set up in 14 counties, which turned out one fifth of the

province's iron ore. to keep up with this, production of dolomite, refractory material and iron alloy was also increased.

kiangsu province is now virtually self-sifficient in iron ore and auxiliary materials.

FARM MECHANIZATION

South China Hsien Steps Up Farm Mechanization

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 17, 1973)

the self-reliant efforts made by people's communes in a south china county to mechanize farming and raise the farming level have brought them high, stable yields year after year.

with a population of 900,000, chungshan county on the pearl river delta is one of the principal grain centres of kwangtung province. the county delivers and sells to the state 170,000 tons of grain a year in addition to sugar cane, pigs, silk cocoons and fish. its progress is typical of the advances in the whole pearl river delta.

a network of high-tension transmission lines covers every people's commune, production brigade and team. five hundred and eightyfive electric pumping stations irrigate and drain eightyfive per cent of the farmland. tractors plough nearly half of the land and rice threshing and husking, flour grinding, fodder crushing and the spraying of insecticide are mechanized or semi-mechanized.

most of the rice in this county is grown on land formed by alluvial deposits of the pearl river and the land lies somewhere between on foot above and one foot below sea level. farming was risky before liberation since there was no effective dyke system. the people rushed to plant two crops of rice, the second one between rows of the first, in the hope of reaping them before the summer high water season. even this hope was often dashed by early floods.

the massive dykes and other water control projects built in the past two decades and more protect the land against the tides and pearl river torrents. this

made it possible to adopt a different crop system since 1966: the two rice crops on most of the land are grown in sequence; and some of the land is used in winter for an additional crop of wheat, beans or sweet potatoes.

this means that the land is now ploughed and harrowed two to three times a year instead of once. this intensive farming calls for more machinery. in line with chairman mao's teaching which he gave after the formation of the people's communes "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization", the chungshan county party committee organized a mass movement to step up farm mechanization. all the people's communes, production brigades and teams drew up plans for this purpose.

while buying tractors and other heavy equipment from large state-run plants, the county, communes and brigades made farm machines and implements in their own factories and workshops. workers, blacksmiths and carpenters in the villages also put their heads together for designing and manufacture.

the example of the yungerh production brigade of the tanchow commune shows the importance of the collective economy in stepping up farm mechanization. the renegade liu shao-chi, pushing a revisionist line, advocated that the communes should rely solely on the government for farm machinery and blustered that the peasants lacked the skill and resources to use machines. this held back the initiative of the masses.

the people rose up to criticize this revisionist line during the cultural revolution. in 1966, the brigade used some of its funds to buy a tractor and a number of machines. the use of machines released manpower for better field management. in 1967, the brigade gathered a harvest averaging 5.7 tons per hectare, 34 per cent higher than the previous year. the brigade was able to lay aside an accumulation fund equivalent to the price of two new tractors plus plough and harrow attachments.

the road pointed out by chairman mao of developing farm mechanization on the basis of collectivization leads to quick, economical and good results.

the kangkou people's commune is another outstanding example. all its production brigades adopted the following methods to accumulate funds. first, they set aside three to five per cent of their public accumulation funds every year; second, they deducted a sum every year from the income received from side-line occupations; and third, after the rice harvest, they laid aside 750 kilogrammes of rice stalks

per hectare to sell to the paper-making industry. in this way the commune was able to collect 740,000 yuan in three years. it bought nine big and medium sized tractors and a hand tractor, built five electric pumping stations and added many grain and fodder processing machines and sprinklers. the grain yield of the commune, which had hovered around six tons per hectare for many years, leaped to 7.5 tons per hectare in 1971 with the increased use of machinery. progress was also made in forestry, animal husbandry and side-line production.

the number of medium-sized and large tractors in the county has increased since 1966 by two-thirds and now comes to 240. the number of hand tractors, electric rice huskers, fodder crushers, small pumps, and pedalled rice threshers has gone up from two to a dozen fold. apart from 50 medium-sized and big tractors, all the farm machinery and implements have been bought or made by the communes and their production brigades and teams. the possession of more farm machines and the greater income of the communes have strengthened the collective economy and the position of socialism in the countryside.

FISHING

East China Fishing Village Makes Tremendous Change

(NCNA-English Foochow, Jan. 17, 1973)

an east china coastal production brigade that concentrates on fishing used its collective strength to motorize its fishing junks and switched over from inshore fishing to deep-sea fishing. its annual catch is three times that in 1965, the year prior to the cultural revolution, and 12 times the pre-liberation figure.

the chienkuo brigade on lienhuayu islet in fukien province has 31 motorized junks with a total of 2,600 hp. these junks are equipped with shoal detecters and other gadgets. nylon nets are used and net-lifting is done by machine. before liberation, the fishermen cast heavy hemp nets in shallow waters from clumsy junks. hauling the heavy nets by hand was backbreaking and catches were poor.

all the fishing gear has been added with money from the brigade's public accumulation fund. with the motorized

junks, the brigade has even ventured out to fish on the luszuyang, one of china's biggest fishing grounds off the chekiang-kiangsu coast. the complicated structure of the sea bed and the surging tidal waters there baffled the efforts of small fishing vessels.

summer hauls used to be very poor because strong prevailing winds made fishing in the unwieldy junks difficult. the brigade in 1971 began to improve its nets and operation and made a study of the shoal movements to improve the summer catches. that summer it reported a haul of 70 tons, six times the amount for the same season of the previous year.

the islet had no industry but it now has several brigade-run workshops weaving nets, building junks, milling rice, processing fish and repairing machines. the machine repair shop has 28 workers and 16 machines. the time is past when a defective motor had to be sent to the provincial capital for repairs.

while the men fish, the able-bodied women farm. in 1970 in cooperation with other brigades, they threw up a sea dyke 910 metres long, 38 metres wide and 6.8 metres high and dug drainage and irrigation ditches on the beach to create a tract of farmland. two years later, paddy rice yield rose to six tons per hectare. they harvested 200 tons of rice in 1972.

before liberation eight out of every ten fishing households in the village were poverty-stricken. around 90 per cent of their catches were seized by fishing despots and capitalists. now every family has bank savings and many have moved into new two-storey houses.

no fishermen on the islet could read or write before. now the brigade has a primary school and a secondary school. through spare-time literacy classes, most of the adults have learned to read and write. the fishermen also take pride in having among them 11 young people who graduated from marine products colleges.

the brigade has put up a 1,500-seat auditorium for regular film shows or theatrical performances by the brigade's own amateurs. in addition to a clinic, the brigade has staffed each fishing junk with a medical worker when it is at sea.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Diplomatic Personnel in Peking Rescue
Drowning Chinese Boy

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1973)

two members of the canadian embassy in peking, third secretary miss margaret helen cornish and attache miss e. a. dale-harris, have been praised for their selfless spirit in rescuing a drowning chinese boy recently.

the peking press and radio reported the story today, saying that the canadian friends have deepened the friendship between the chinese and canadian people by risking their lives to save a chinese child.

a group of chinese children were sledding on the frozen moat around the former forbidden city in the centre of peking as it was becoming dark on january 7. the ice gave way and one child fell into the icy water. the canadian women were skating some forty metres away and raced over to help. when miss cornish reached the spot, the boy was already drowning. she caught the boy by the wrist through the hole. but the ice was so thin that she and then miss dale-harris were trapped in the water too.

the moat is two metres deep. regardless of the danger to themselves, the two canadian friends exerted their efforts to push the child out on to firmer ice.

passers-by came to help on hearing people cry out: "a child has fallen into the water exclamation" and "foreign friends trying to save him have fallen too exclamation" a young man, followed by some workers, cadres and students, jumped into the water. some people came with ropes, sticks and ladders. thanks to their efforts, the two canadian friends and the drowning child were saved.

but miss cornish was utterly exhausted and fainted. a car stopped and hearing what had happened, the driver rushed her to the peking friendship hospital. medical workers took emergency treatment.

after she came to, miss cornish looked at the doctors and nurses standing beside her bed and asked: "how about the boy? is he in any danger?" they told her that the boy was all right and her colleague too. they expressed thanks to her. smiling, she shook her head and said: "no, you shouldn't thank me. i didn't rescue the lad; chinese friends rescued me."

while miss cornish was being rushed to hospital, miss dale-harris was brought to the home of li lien-ti, the wife of a worker who lives by the moat. li lien-ti and her neighbours gave her dry clothing and covered her with a quilt and overcoats. they carefully washed away the mud on her cut and dressed them with ointment. they gesticulated their thanks to the canadian diplomat. after warming up, miss dale-harris was sent to the capital hospital for careful examination and treatment.

the news soon spread. many people went to the hospitals to express their interest in the recovery of the canadian friends. leading members of departments concerned under the chinese foreign ministry visited them at the hospitals and expressed their regards and appreciation. the boy's father, a worker in the palace museum, and his mother heard the news after their day's work and, full of gratitude, hurried to the hospitals to visit the canadian friends. because it was late in the evening, the medical workers asked them to come next day so that the canadian friends could have a good rest.

the boy's parents and leading members of the palace museum went to the hospitals again next day. but the canadian friends had already returned to their embassy. to express their warm gratitude, the boy's parents wrote a letter to miss cornish and miss dale-harris. it said: "your action demonstrates your friendly feelings for the chinese people and has deepened the friendship between the people of our two countries. with deep gratitude, our whole family expresses cordial regards and heartfelt thanks to you."

the 11-year-old boy, wei min-tung, has now recovered. he said with delight: "two canadian aunts rescued me. i will do my best every day and learn from norman bethune so as to contribute to the friendship between the people of china and canada when i grow up."

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Ambassador to Cuba Fetes Cambodian Delegation

(NCNA-English Havana, Jan. 16, 1973)

chinese ambassador to cuba chang teh-chun gave a dinner yesterday evening in honour of the delegation of the royal government of national union of cambodia led by chau seng, minister in charge of special missions. the cambodian delegation is now on a visit to cuba.

present also at the dinner was cambodian ambassador to cuba toch kham doeun.

the dinner proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Government Official Trade and Industrial Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 17, 1973)

finnish minister of foreign trade jussi linnamo and his wife, and the finnish government official trade and industrial delegation he is leading wound up their friendly visit to china and left here by train for home today.

they were given a warm send-off at the railway station by liu tien-fu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, juan ke-ming, deputy director of the kwangtung provincial foreign trade bureau, and chang chien-fei, deputy director of a bureau under the first ministry of machine building who had accompanied the finnish guests to kwangchow.

also present at the railway station were finnish ambassador to china veli helenius and his wife, who had accompanied the delegation on its tour.

the delegation arrived in kwangchow on january 15. during its stay here, the delegation visited a people's commune and a paper mill and observed how anaesthetic acupuncture was used in a surgical operation. liu tien-fu hosted a banquet yesterday evening in honour of the

finnish guests. ambassador veli helenius and his wife were present. toasts were drunk to the further growth of the friendship between the people of china and finland and the good relations between the two countries.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Yasuhiro Nakasone Mission Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1973)

the yasuhiro nakasone mission arrived here by special plane this afternoon for a friendly visit to china on invitation. yasuhiro nakasone is japanese minister of international trade and industry.

the mission was welcomed at the airport by li chiang, acting minister of foreign trade; liu hsi-wen, a leading member of the china council for the promotion of international trade; sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association; and leading members of departments concerned, including hsi yeh-sheng, wang hsiao-yun, wu shu-tung, chang chi-chuan, chao mao-chun, wei hua-chun and li ke-fu.

also at the airport were: yuichi hayashi, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other diplomatic officials of the japanese embassy in peking; yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan; and ichizo kimura, managing director of the kansai chapter of the japan international trade promotion association.

when the mission stopped over in shanghai, it was met and seen off at the airport by feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

Acting Minister Li Chiang Gives Banquet in Honor of Japanese Yasuhiro Nakasone Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1973)

li chiang, acting minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the yasuhiro nakasone mission. yasuhiro nakasone is japanese minister of international trade and industry.

attending the banquet were yuichi hayashi, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other diplomatic officials of the japanese embassy in peking, yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and others.

speaking at the banquet, acting minister li chiang noted that the relations between china and japan were normalized last september when prime minister kakuei tanaka visited china and leaders of china and japan issued a joint statement after holding earnest and friendly talks. the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and japan, he said, opened a new page in the annals of relations between the two countries and offered bright prospects for the development of china-japan friendship.

the acting minister pointed out: "with the development of friendly and good-neighbourly relations between our two countries, friendly exchanges between the two peoples will increase and economic and trade relations will expand on the basis of the principle of equality and mutual benefit and each making up what the other lacks."

he said that the current visit to china of the yasuhiro nakasone mission "will deepen our mutual understanding and friendship and help promote the development of economic and trade relations between china and japan."

li chiang said: "though different in social system, china and japan can contribute to safeguarding peace in asia and the world as long as both sides adhere to the five principles of peaceful coexistence and, on the basis of the joint statement of the two governments, establish and develop relations of lasting peace and friendship between the two countries, as long as neither side seeks hegemony in the asia-pacific region and each side is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony."

minister yasuhiro nakasone in his speech recalled his first visit to china in 1954. now once again in peking, he said, he was "deeply moved" by the achievements of the chinese people which he saw with his own eyes.

he said that the normalization of relations between japan and china, a long-cherished wish, finally came true

after prime minister kakuei tanaka visited china last autumn, had frank and friendly talks with chinese leaders and signed the historic japan-china joint statement. he paid deep respect to the personages, who had long worked for the normalization of relations between the two countries, especially the late messrs. kenzo matsumura and tatsunosuke takasaki.

minister yasuhiro nakasone said: "i always hold the firm conviction that it is necessary and indispensable to world peace and human progress for the japanese and chinese nations, both having similar great history and brilliant future, to make concerted efforts on the basis of equality and mutual benefit."

"the normalization of relations between the two countries," he added, "has provided the basis for their establishing lasting, friendly ties."

the japanese minister said: "though our current visit is very brief, we hope it will, through talks with leaders of the chinese government and other personages, deepen our mutual understanding and contribute to the building up of friendly relations and the successful growth of economic exchanges between the two countries."

attending the banquet were liu hsi-wen, leading member of the china council for the promotion of international trade, sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of departments concerned hsi yeh-sheng, han hsu, wang hsiao-yun, li chuan, wu shu-tung, wang yu-cheng, chang chi-chuan, chao mao-chun, wei hua-chun and li ke-fu.

Sha Feng, Hao Chung-shih Meet Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1973)

sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, and hao chung-shih, a leading member of the ministry, met three japanese friends from the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association. they were tadashi yaoita, diet member of the japanese socialist party and chairman of the association; giichiro yonaiyama, diet member of the japanese socialist party and council member of the association; and shinichiro horie, permanent director of the association.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned.

Chou En-lai, Liao Cheng-chih Meet Japanese Diet Member Takeo Kimura

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly and free and unrestrained conversation here this evening with takeo kimura, liberal democratic party member of the house of representatives of japan and former minister of construction, and members of his party wahei enomoto and kanji kimura.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of chinese organizations concerned, including chang hsiang-shan, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, chen kang, lin li-yun, wang hsiao-hsien, ting min, shan ta-chi, yeh chi-yung and chao chun-sheng.

Chi Teng-kuei, Liao Cheng-chih and Hao Chung-shih Meet Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1973)

chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and hao chung-shih, a leading member of the ministry of agriculture and forestry, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with tadashi yaoita, diet member of the japanese socialist party and chairman of the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association, giichiro yonaiyama, diet member of the japanese socialist party and council member of the association, and shinichiro horie, permanent director of the association.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned, including sun ping-hua and li yung-kai.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Military Goodwill Mission Leaves Nanking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jan. 17, 1973)

the pakistan military goodwill mission led by general tikka khan, chief of staff of the pakistan army, wound up its friendly visit here and left for shanghai by special plane today in the company of li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

on board the same plane were pakistan ambassador to china agha shahi who had visited nanking with the mission.

the distinguished pakistan guests arrived here from peking yesterday and were honoured at a banquet in the evening by hsiao yung-yin, deputy commander of the p.l.a. nanking units.

hsiao yung-yin and general tikka khan spoke at the banquet, both expressing the hope that the friendship between the people and armies of china and pakistan would be further developed and consolidated.

during its stay in nanking, the mission watched a military exhibition by people's militia, red guards and little red soldiers and attended a theatrical performance by primary school pupils. it also visited the yangtze river bridge and scenic spots.

hsiao yung-yin and tuan huan-ching, deputy commanders of the p.l.a. nanking units, yang kuang-li, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, and liu chi-chang, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee, and other local leaders welcomed the mission at the airport upon its arrival and saw it off upon its departure.

the mission is being accompanied during its tour by yin tso-chen, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, and sun pi-jung, military attache of the chinese embassy in pakistan.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Peru Seizes Another Intruding US Vessel

(NCNA-English Lima, Jan. 16, 1973)

the peruvian navy seized another u.s. fishing vessel on january 12 when it illegally intruded into peru's territorial waters for operation.

this was the second u.s. fishing vessel captured by the peruvian navy in three days.

a bulletin issued by peru's ministry of the navy said that the u.s. fishing vessel, "caribbean", was caught near port talara and fined by the peruvian authorities.

CHINA AND US

Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe's US Tour Mirrors Irresistible Tide of Friendship between Chinese and American People

(NCNA-English New York, Jan. 16, 1973)

the shenyang acrobatic troupe of china, the first artistic performing group of new china visiting the u.s., was accorded a cordial reception wherever it went during its 4-week performance tour in the country. this showed that to promote the friendly relations between the chinese and american peoples is now a common desire among the broad masses of the american people.

"i like the chinese people"

the acrobatic troupe celebrated new year's day in new york together with american spectators, entertaining them with a dress rehearsal. in the evening, before the performance started, an american lady of more than fifty approached some chinese friends, taking out a national flag of the people's republic of china from her handbag, and said with emotion: "i greeted the chinese mission to the u.n. at the airport with this flag, and now i welcome you, the chinese acrobatic troupe, with the same flag."

during a performance in chicago, a woman member of the reception organization brought her whole family to see

the show. she herself had earlier received the chinese table tennis delegation. she said that she had taught many of her friends a chinese song she learned from chinese table tennis players. another old lady told the chinese artists that she likes the chinese acrobatic troupe as well as the chinese table tennis players. "i have not been in china, but i love the 700 million chinese people," she said.

in every city which the troupe visited, it always met some american friends who had visited china and still cherish many beautiful memories of their visit. in howard university, washington, on january 10, two professors of the medical school showed their china visit albums to the chinese guests, and recalled with emotion the warm reception they had received in china.

on january 4, as the troupe staged its third performance in new york, a number of american friends who had been to china put on their chinese clothes to attend the show. at the end of the performance when the curtain was drawn, many spectators still lingered long in the theater. hundreds of them surrounded the orchestra-pit to have a close look at the various chinese musical instruments. the orchestra played several chinese and american songs for them which aroused enthusiastic applause. on leaving, the spectators shouted in unison: "zai-jian exclamation (chinese for good-bye)" and the chinese artists shouted "see you again exclamation" in return. at the exit of the theater, a group of american friends, who had visited china, were waiting for the chinese acrobats to shake hands with them and ask for their autographs.

unique chinese style

the acrobatic art of new china has won warm praise from the american spectators and press. each item in the programme was well received. the traditional items with strong national flavour and the bold feats performed high above in the air made a deep impression upon the audience in particular. some of the spectators acclaimed the performance as "an excellent demonstration of heroism and bravery".

a leading member of the chicago show business company, which sponsored the chinese troupe's performance, described the chinese acrobatic show as a "marvellous, unique performance". "you performed not only beautifully in acrobatic skill, but also perfectly in spiritual outlook, in style of work and in discipline," he said.

a commentary in the washington post of january 10 said that "it's a beautiful show, which in the final analysis may be the most distinctive, most chinese aspect."

treasured friendship, unforgettable help

during their performance tour, the chinese acrobats not only made the acquaintance of many american spectators, but also formed friendship with american stage workers, hotel attendants and those who accompanied them. they are impressed by the enthusiastic support given by the american friends and their hard work to ensure the success of the performances. an american stage worker who was with the troupe during its two-month tour of canada and the united states to help make arrangements for the performances told the chinese acrobats when they said good-bye to him, "i live together with you like in a family. i have done the theater job over 40 years. i have never seen such an excellent art troupe as yours. i haven't met such nice artists as you. your collectivism affected me." in chicago, a stage hand called don dewitt, when he saw something wrong with a pipa, 4-stringed chinese lute, of the troupe's band, took at home and had it repaired. he said: "i love you acrobats. in addition to performance, they do everything on the stage. this is rarely seen." in new york, a stage hand presented to the acrobatic troupe a set of repairing tools for stage setting. the gift is evidence of the goodwill of american workers.

once in chicago when a performance was over, leaders and common members of the troupe, american stage workers and those who accompanied the troupe, all joined in the work of removing the stage-setting and packing the properties. they tried their rigid english or chinese with the help of gestures to make themselves understood. happy laugh echoed in the hall. an american friend described the scene as "a vivid demonstration of full cooperation between the american and chinese people".

at the reception given by the acrobatic troupe in honour of the auspices units, theater workers and accompanying personnel, american friends performed some imitated actions of the chinese acrobatics and sang the chinese song "great peking", while the chinese actresses sang an american folk song. then americans and chinese sang a song together. a happy and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the reception.

"the chinese people and the american people are friends"

most striking was the genuine feelings of friendship for china shown by our little american friends. when the troupe gave its premiere in chicago, a deaf and dumb girl named eliza polk sat in the front row of the auditorium in company with her father and elder sister. while watching the performance, she appreciated chinese music by means of a hearing-aid. during the interval, she went to the orchestra to express to the players through the interpretation of her sister her appreciation of the

chinese music. at a reception given by the national committee on u.s.-china relations in honour of the troupe on the same evening, eliza polk and her sister hand in hand went to and fro among the crowd and eventually found the chinese players. a photograph was then taken to mark this moving scene.

an 11-year-old boy named daniel riukin, son of a women staff member of the national committee on u.s.-china relations, was of the same age of a little chinese acrobat. they met three times. little riukin gave the little chinese acrobat a colour photograph of his whole family, with a few lines written on it to express his hope that the little american and chinese friends make efforts to promote the friendship between the two peoples. he signed after these lines his name both in english and in chinese.

when the troupe visited the u.s. national zoological park on january 10, theodore reed, director of the zoo, told the chinese that the great pandas have become the symbol of friendship between the american and chinese peoples. three to four million people have visited the panda house. in the zoo, a group of american boys and girls laughed and danced before the chinese acrobats. a 6-year-old girl named tatiana said, "i haven't been to china, but i like her very much."

at every performance, the shenyang acrobatic troupe raised the curtain with the banner reading "long live the friendship between the peoples" and closed its programme with the item "flower of friendship". a student of the northwestern university in chicago told his teacher after watching a performance, "you told us in your class that the chinese people and the american people are friends. and now i saw from the shenyang acrobatic troupe's performance this fact with my own eyes."

the colourful flower of friendship will surely bear rich fruits of friendship. the current of friendship between the chinese and american peoples is surging forward.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

President Mobutu Arrives in Hangchow from Shanghai

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jan. 17, 1973)

president
mobutu of the republic of zaire, his wife and his party arrived here from shanghai by special plane today on a visit in the company of hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and his wife wang hao.

braving rain, leading members of the chekiang provincial and hangchow municipal revolutionary committees tan chi-lung and his wife, tieh ying and his wife, lai ko-ko, chen wei-ta and wang tzu-ta, as well as over 2,000 local people welcomed the distinguished zairese guests at the airport which flew the national flags of zaire and china.

hangchow was today filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship. the thoroughfare from the guest house by the west lake to the heart of the city was draped with welcoming slogans and colourful banners.

when president and mrs. mobutu and the other zairese guests alighted from the plane at lunch hour, tan chi-lung, tieh ying and others heartily shook hands with them. the welcoming crowd beat drums and gongs and performed folk dances as president mobutu and his wife walked past. waving multi-coloured streamers and bouquets, the welcomers shouted: "a warm welcome to president mobutu exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and zaire exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the afro-asian people exclamation" president mobutu waved to the welcomers in acknowledgement.

the distinguished guests from zaire are also accompanied by ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department, wang chen, deputy director of the information department, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

upon their departure from shanghai this morning, president mobutu, his wife and his party were given a warm send-off at the airport by wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and political commissar of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, chou chun-lin, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee and commander of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison, and hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee.

Hangchow Banquet Honors Zairese President and Mrs. Mobutu

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jan. 17, 1973)

tan chi-lung, leading member of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome president mobutu of the republic of zaire and mrs. mobutu.

attending were other distinguished zairese guests who are accompanying the president.

present were hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao, and leading members of departments concerned of the foreign ministry, who are accompanying the zairese guests.

the banquet was permeated with warmth and friendship. in his toast, tan chi-lung extended a warm welcome to president and mrs. mobutu and the other distinguished zairese guests to visit hangchow. he said that president mobutu's visit to china had made a positive contribution to promoting the friendship between the chinese and zairese peoples and strengthening afro-asian unity.

on behalf of president mobutu, nguza karl-i-bond, commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, thanked the hangchow people for their warm welcome despite rain. he proposed a toast to the sincere collaboration and cooperation between china and zaire and to afro-asian unity.

present at the banquet were tieh ying and lai ko-ko, vice-chairmen of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of local departments concerned.

president and mrs. mobutu and the other distinguished zairese guests, accompanied by hsu hsiang-chien and tan chi-lung, made an excursion on the west lake this afternoon.

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BACKWARD PRODUCTION TEAMS

Proceed from Reality and Exercise Specific Guidance

- A story about Kuo Ch'uan-mao, secretary of Wukung Hsien CCP Committee, who went deep into backward production teams to conduct line education

by

Jen-min Jih-pao Reporter

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 13, 1973)

No. 5 production team of Hsühsiwan production brigade was known in Yangling commune, Wukung hsien, Shensi Province, as a backward unit which had "lost its orientation and failed to awaken." But today's No. 5 production team not only has "awakened" but also made an about turn and found itself among the advanced units. In 1972 its per-mow output of food grains reached 1,200-odd chin and that of cotton 150-odd chin. In the meantime, diversified operations were also developed relatively rapidly. At present the income has reached 10,000-odd yuan. As a result, its collective economy has become very prosperous.

No. 5 production team's transformation from backwardness to an advanced state owes a great deal to the hsien Party committee secretary's working style of staying at selected spots.

We Must Help To Solve Actual Problems

Conditions of production in No.5 production team of Hsühsiwan were not bad; but its food grains output was very low in the past and diversified operations could not be developed. In autumn 1971 Kuo Ch'uan-mao, secretary

of Wukung Hsien CCP Committee, went to stay at a selected spot in Hsühsiwan production brigade and held repeated talks with the cadres of No. 5 production team, in which he repeatedly pointed out that there were capitalist tendencies in this team and demanded them to grasp firmly the development of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and to improve their work realistically. However, the cadres of No. 5 production team never took any action. They argued: "The hsien Party committee secretary spoke 'unrealistically.' He is right in principle but he should help us solve the actual problems."

"Have we not come to conduct line education? If so, we must not speak 'unrealistically.' We should go one step further and solve the actual problems." Kuo Ch'uan-mao was greatly enlightened by the argument of the cadres of No. 5 production team. So, after solving other problems in this production brigade, he carried his baggage on his back and went to No. 5 production team; and settled down in the home of one of the commune members. He went down to the field to work early in the morning following his arrival.

Upon finding out that the hsien Party committee secretary had come to their team to stay at a selected spot, cadres of No. 5 production team were very surprised. It was a very busy season there at that time and the team was obviously short of hands in the fields, but the team had sent some of the commune members to work in town. They were afraid that Kuo Ch'uan-mao found this out. But they thought the hsien Party committee secretary probably would not stay in a selected spot in this team for very long, so they decided to recall those commune members who had been sent to work in town to come back for the time being so as to make it look as if everything was normal.

But unexpectedly Kuo Ch'uan-mao was in the team "to stay." Some of the commune members that were working in town had not completed their work there and were urged by the people in town to finish their work. Thus cadres of the team were forced to tell the truth in the hope that the hsien Party committee could help them solve the problem.

Cadres Are Educated by the Masses Who Speak Out Their Heart

Kuo Ch'uan-mao did not hurry to reveal his attitude. It was only after the busy autumn season that he gave the cadres and commune members the question of "how can we increase production and income" to think about as a preparation for mobilizing the masses to sum up experience.

On the day of the summing-up meeting a great number of people came. Some people "spoke" even before the meeting was declared open. They said: To increase production and income we must concentrate our efforts on developing socialist collective economy. This orientation was very clear originally; but in No. 5 production team at present the orientation had become confused. How should production teams in rural people's communes develop collective economy? We should give agricultural production first priority and insure

all-round development of agricultural, forestry, animal, subsidiary and fishing productions. During the past two years we made too little effort to develop agricultural production. Some of our strong work hands were often sent to work in town.

Indeed it is all right to send a part of the surplus manpower away to do some work during slack farming seasons to boost the cash income of the collective. But the point is No. 5 production team put the cart in front of the horse and forgot that we should consider agricultural production as the foundation to insure all-round development of the collective economy with food grains as the leading factor. Instead of figuring out how much manpower we need for production in the production team first, we tried to find out what work there was in society for us to do first. By so doing we turned a team of agricultural production into a "team of piece-work in subsidiary production." In this way the timely sowing of agricultural crops, field management and harvesting were often affected. As a result, we failed to attain self-sufficiency in food grain supply and had to buy more than 20,000 chin of grains every year for our food rations.

They also figured: Commune members who did piece-work outside brought back little cash but were given too many work-points, therefore instead of increasing the income of the production team, they actually brought about losses to the team.

Some weak commune members said: If the production team paid attention to intensive farming and strove for all-round development of diversified operations, we should have work to do. Then we shall not have to owe the production team money; instead, we shall be able to make some contributions to the state.

Upon hearing all speaking out their hearts, cadres in the team were greatly shocked and began to realize that they had lost their orientation in the past.

Analyzing the Cause of the Emergence of Capitalist Tendencies

To enable line education to penetrate, Kuo Ch'uan-mao gave everybody another question to discuss: "Why did No. 5 production team lose its orientation?" From the very beginning cadres of the production brigade and some of the commune members thought it was because: Firstly, they forgot their suffering in the old society. Secondly, they had not thoroughly eliminated the remnant poison of "san-tzui i-pao" and the "four great freedoms." Kuo Ch'uan-mao thought there was some truth in this analysis; so he encouraged the cadres of the production brigade to take the lead to develop activities of recalling past sufferings and thinking about present sweetness, to discuss Party history, commune history and family history in a big way and to repudiate such black trash as "san-tzu i-pao," the "four great freedoms," etc. They succeeded in scoring certain achievements in these activities.

"I think it is still not so certain that these achievements can be consolidated," said Kuo Ch'uan-mao as he continued to analyze the situation of No. 5 production team with the cadres of the production brigade. "In the history of No. 5 production team, capitalist tendencies were corrected several times; but every time it suffered a relapse. Now what caused this present relapse? We still have not understood the situation fully; so we cannot stop at this point." He suggested that cadres of the production brigade conduct a deep-going investigation and analysis to find out "where did No. 5 production team lose its orientation?" On his own part, he also more carefully conducted investigation and study as well as continued to read books and learn.

After understanding the situation, they mobilized the masses of commune members in No. 5 production team to convene a repudiation meeting, at which everybody from the young to the old expressed their views. They said: Swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i who attempted to restore capitalism sold sugar-coated poison--capitalist black trash wrapped in an "ultra-revolutionary" coat. They used it to scare people, deceive people and poison people in an attempt to alter the Party's basic line and policies for the historical period of socialism. These swindlers sold false communism, undermined various policies for the present period of socialism and used different ways to hit the commune members' initiative for doing collective production well in order to pave the way for restoring capitalism.

During a period of time, the production team had various systems of fixed labor quotas, fixed prices according to quality of fertilizers turned in, rewards in grains for the pigs turned in, reasonable remuneration for animal breeding, etc. But all these were completely blown away by the above-mentioned evil wind. In the end, even legitimate diversified operations were cut out. In this way, socialist collective economy was weakened and capitalist tendencies emerged.

Leading Cadres Must Put Themselves into the Scene

Hsien Party committee secretary Kuo Ch'uan-mao put himself into the scene the very first time he spoke at a commune members congress of No. 5 production team. He said: "Cadres of No. 5 production team should be responsible for the team's loss of its orientation. In the meantime, my lack of a high line consciousness, my speaking without solving actual problems and my speaking 'unrealistically' also contributed to the team's loss of orientation." He resolved to raise his own line consciousness realistically together with everybody in revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and improve his own working style.

The solution of the problems of No. 5 production team also served as a lesson for the cadres of the commune and the production brigade. In the past cadres of the commune and production brigade only urged No. 5 production team to repudiate capitalist tendencies without helping them to make specific analyses on the causes of the emergence of capitalist tendencies. This gave rise to mutual recriminations between the old and new cadres and the class enemy took advantage of this.

Hsünhsiwan production brigade was a relatively backward brigade in Wukung hsien. But in the course of solving the problems of No. 5 production team, consciousness of the cadres of the commune and production brigade was raised incessantly. They strengthened their leadership over revolution and production and greatly improved their work. As a result, during the past year Hsünhsiwan production brigade produced more than 800 chin of food grains and more than 100 chin of cotton per mow. In the meantime, income from collective subsidiary production reached more than 100,000 yuan.

Changes that took place in Hsünhsiwan production brigade furnished important data and experience for the hsien Party committee, which later popularized this experience of conducting deep-going education in the basic line with reference to reality and pushed the movement of repudiating revisionism and rectifying working style in the hsien into penetrating development. The Party committee also seriously implemented the guideline of using agricultural production as the foundation and food grains as the leading factor to insure an all-round development of agricultural, forestry, animal, subsidiary and fishing production as well as carried out various policies for the control of quotas, pig raising, application of fertilizer, etc. As a result, the masses became even more enthusiastic in contributing their efforts and applying fertilizer for the sake of the collective. This helped to guarantee the development of production.

On the basis of the experience acquired by Kuo Ch'uan-mao and other leading members during their stay at selected spots, the hsien Party committee strengthened its specific leadership over basic level units, specially backward units, and achieved outstanding results. In this way some of the backward production teams have become advanced. As a result, the output of food grains in the hsien was increased from 500-odd chin per mow of the previous year to 600-odd chin per mow last year and the per-mow output of cotton was also increased by a relatively large degree.

* * *

We Should Help Backward Production Brigades Earnestly

by

CCP Committee of Weihai Municipality,
Shantung Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 13, 1973)

During the past few years, an absolute majority of the production brigades of the rural people's communes in our municipality underwent profound changes. However, there were also some backward brigades that failed to push their movement of learning from Tachai into an upsurge or to increase their output for many years. Some of the comrades felt that backward brigades were "a source of headache and are difficult to grasp."

Can the situation in backward brigades be changed after all? Chairman Mao said: "In the work of any department we must understand the situation first before we can handle things well." Shuangssuk'uang production brigade of Wench'uan commune was a notorious "old, big and difficult" unit in the commune. The brigade had 278 households and 1,922 mow of land; but its output of food grains remained at about 300 to 400 chin per mow for many years. The masses said: All of our neighboring brigades are learning from Tachai vigorously but we fail to pick up any momentum.

Thus we decided to find out the situation in this production brigade first. The secretary of the municipal Party committee took the lead to stay at a selected spot there together with some comrades. They lived, ate and studied side by side with the poor and lower-middle peasants, held extensive heart-to-heart talks with the cadres and masses, humbly listened to the views of various quarters and conducted a relatively systematic investigation and study on the historical and present situation in this brigade.

The investigation and study revealed that this production brigade was backward mainly because the leadership squad was slack and failed to play the role of leading the masses. In the meantime, leaderships of the municipality and the commune also failed to help them solve this question for long periods of time. In fact the former even treated them coolly and discriminated against them. This was another important factor.

We reviewed the situation and voluntarily assumed the responsibility of not having helped this production brigade sufficiently in the past. We helped it to solve its problem of unity and mapped out plans for it to change the natural conditions. In this way this production brigade quickly developed its mass movement of learning from Tachai. In the winter-spring season of 1971-1972 the production brigade built and repaired more than 120 mow of Tachai-type fields, an area which was one and a half times that achieved during the past six years. In the meantime, certain water conservation systems were built and the brigade quickly became an advanced one.

We learned from this experience that the contention "backwardness is hard to change" was wrong. It is not true that "there is no way to change" and backward brigades or backward brigades "cannot be changed." The question is whether we change our standpoint, viewpoint and thinking style.

With a view to this question, we rectified our working style with doors open, listened to criticisms from various quarters and, at the same time, also seriously studied brilliant works such as the "Communist Manifesto," "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and Chairman Mao's "On Practice" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" We also energetically repudiated the idealist transcendentalism and the "theory of the masses is backward" advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i with reference to ideology and reality.

In this way everybody further realized that everything followed the law of "one divided into two": a backward brigade had its backward side but also its active factors. "Changing" was absolute but "not changing" was relative. In the past we looked at backward brigades as "old, big and difficult" units and thought "there is no way to change" them because we were influenced by idealism and metaphysics and used a one-sided and static viewpoint to look at backward brigades. We saw only the passive side without seeing their active factors. We always used the "old impression" to look at them, "always worried about them and bore a grudge against them but never did anything to help them."

In this way we became alienated from these brigades and treated them coolly. Instead of warmly uniting them, helping them and encouraging them to advance, we criticized them in their face, condemned them at their back, shunned them when we went down and turned the cold shoulder to them when they came up. On the other hand, cadres and masses of these units complained that the municipal Party committee blew up their defects and hit the underdog.

In this movement of rectification and study, we not only corrected our attitude toward backward teams and understood our own responsibility but also realized the importance and urgency of grasping backward teams well.

When added up together, the 38 backward production teams in the municipality equal a commune of considerable size in population and arable land. Therefore, whether we can do our work well in these teams is a question on which are hinged the questions of whether we can implement the Party's line, guidelines and policies and carry out the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in every unit on the basic level and whether we can mobilize all active factors to accomplish triumphantly the fighting tasks of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The municipal Party committee decided to grasp the management of the backward brigades well and make them advance forward in great strides together with advanced brigades in the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production. In the past some comrades dared not and were unwilling to go to backward teams because they were afraid that they might

get stuck there. But this time everybody wanted to be the first one to go to backward teams. Everybody resolved to show concern over them politically, help them ideologically, support them in their work, care for them in connection with their livelihood and treat them warmly so as to promote the transformation and advance of backward brigades.

In this way our feeling toward backward brigades became more and more profound, our understanding of them clearer and clearer and our work more and more effective. As a result, great changes took place in all of the 38 backward teams throughout the municipality. In fact, one-third of them have become advanced units. In the meantime, the advancement of backward brigades also promoted advanced and intermediate brigades. In 1971 the per-mow food grains output throughout the municipality exceeded at once the targets set in the "Program."

* * *

The Right of Autonomy of Backward Teams Must Also Be Respected

by

Ch'ü Hsün-ming, Secretary of the Party Branch
of No. 11 Production Brigade, Chinyü Commune,
Nant'ung Hsien, Kiangsu Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 13, 1973)

The production team is the basic unit of accounting in the people's commune. According to the policy of the Party, the production team has its right of autonomy in management and the organization of production. Its right of autonomy should be respected under the guidance of state planning. Backward teams should be no exception.

However, in the past I only trusted advanced teams, thinking that their cadres knew how to "manage the household" and were good at leading the masses and that their commune members had high consciousness and grasped their work well. As a result, I paid more attention to and respected more their right of autonomy. With backward teams my attitude was different, thinking that their leadership lacked experience and did not know how to "manage the household." Consequently I worried about them and did not respect their right of autonomy. I always thought that I was wiser than the cadres of these production teams were and that to change the situation of the backward teams I would have to take charge myself.

But things did not turn out that way: I went to No. 11 production team to stay at a selected spot in 1971 in the hope of changing it from a backward to an advanced state. At that time, I took charge of everything from the assignment of manual labor work, inspection of farm jobs and examination of harvest to the formulation of planting plans. The result of this working style was: The masses accepted the tasks assigned to them, but when it came to fulfillment of the tasks, things were different. The backward situation remained the same, but the masses began to lose confidence in the cadres of the production team who also began to rely upon me for everything.

Take the implementation of the planting plan for example: At that time I said we could achieve a high yield if we planted cotton and corn side by side; so I formulated a planting plan myself and had corn planted in all cotton fields together with the cotton. But as a result of not having adopted necessary precautionary measures, we were plagued by insect pests. In the meantime, the corn affected the growth of the cotton and the output of the latter was reduced. The commune members were thus very unhappy about my decision. On my part, this incident educated me very profoundly and made me realize that when we helped backward teams to change their situation we must not replace their leaderships; we can only "advise" them.

One learns from one's mistakes. Last year I continued to stay at a selected spot in this production team. This time, I paid attention to the improvement of the style of thinking and to giving education to the cadres and masses in ideology and political line, enhanced the initiative of the cadres and commune members of the production team and respected the right of autonomy of the production team. In the meantime, I also correctly handled my relation with the cadres of the production team. I tried to carry them along without replacing them, to give them a free hand but not to leave them alone, to help them do their work well and to give them good advice.

In the second half of July, which was the crucial time for the application of "boll fertilizer," production team leader Ch'en Hung-ch'i humbly listened to the views of the poor and lower-middle peasants and decided to grasp the opportunity to complete the application of boll fertilizer by a two-day shock action.

I felt that he was right and supported him strongly. I also told him my own experience and the lessons I had learned in this connection. Later he went to the fields to discuss the question with the poor and lower-middle peasants. They made an observation of the fields, the weather and the sprouts before they applied fertilizer. Finally the cotton grew up very well. As a result of having mobilized the initiative of the commune members and cadres of the production team, the situation of this team has undergone relatively great changes.

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

Pay Attention to the Training of Minority Nationalities Cadres

- Help cadres of various nationalities raise their awareness of line struggle and working ability, and enable them to bring their part actively into play in the three great revolutionary movements

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 18, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Urumchi, January 17, 1973) Minority nationalities cadres in great numbers are growing up strongly under the training and care of the Party in Yehch'eng hsien, Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region.

In Yehch'eng hsien live a community of Uighur, Tajik, Uzbek, Khalkhaz, Hui and Han nationalities. The CCP Yehch'eng Hsien Committee conscientiously implements Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and looks upon the training of minority nationalities cadres as a glorious mission.

In the past several years, not only did the many old minority nationalities cadres of this hsien play important roles at leadership posts at various levels, but a number of fine minority nationalities cadres, who appeared in the great proletarian cultural revolution, were also promoted to reinforce leading bodies at various levels. At present, minority nationalities cadres already comprised 85 percent of the Party committee members at the hsien and commune levels in this hsien.

In this hsien is a number of minority nationalities cadres who have grown up during the period of the land reform. The hsien Party committee looks upon them as a valuable asset of the Party, pays great attention to help them raise their awareness of class struggle, line struggle, and continuing the revolution, and lets them play their parts in the three great revolutionary movements. The hsien Party committee has held various type of study classes for them, helped them with their reading and study, developed education in ideology and political line for them, and encouraged them to win new merits for the people.

I-min-t'o-hu-t'i, a Uighur nationality cadre was a deputy hsien Party secretary who before the great proletarian cultural revolution made some mistakes in his work. When he became the deputy secretary of the new hsien Party committee and vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee, he was at the beginning not bold enough in his work. The principal responsible member of the hsien Party committee thereupon looked him up for a talk, summed up correctly the lesson of experience from his past work together with him, affirmed his progress, and by encouraging him to study diligently and work actively, enabled him to build up his confidence. By studying diligently the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, he

went regularly deeply into reality among the people, and scored new gains in his work.

Hsihohsiu commune of this hsien is situated on a high and cold mountain region and the homes of the people are scattered over a wide area. Some of the production brigades could only be reached by climbing mountains more than 4,000 meters high. I-min-t'o-hu-t'i, without fear of the difficulty, on two occasions braved the wind and snow to reach pastoral areas deep in the mountains of this commune to propagate the general and specific policies of the Party to the pastoral people, led and helped them to solve concretely problems in production and livelihood, and was favorably commented by the people.

Last year, the hsien promoted eight minority nationalities cadres to serve as secretaries of commune Party committees and chairmen of commune revolutionary committees. On the arrival of these cadres at their new work stations, responsible members of the hsien Party committee regularly looked them up for talks to acquaint themselves with the condition of their ideology and work condition, explained work methods to them, and helped them to improve their policy level and working ability unremittingly.

Szu-la-i-szu-k'an-te-erh, a Uighur nationality cadre who used to be an indentured worker, was promoted to be the secretary of the Party committee of Sha-i-wa-k'o commune in the early part of last year. Upon arriving at the commune, he became aware of the acute and complex struggle as well as the poor soil condition there. In 1971, the average per-mow yield was only slightly over 100 catties. Confronted by this difficulty, he began to show fear.

Several responsible members of the hsien Party committee thereupon went to the commune to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings together with him, learned how to develop work together with him, and enabled him to build up his confidence. By forming close ties with members of the commune Party committee and working in close cooperation, he unfolded an in-depth line education, led the poor and lower-middle peasants in a struggle against nature and the elements, and developed the excellent situation of revolution and production. In 1972, there was a great increase in the grain production of this commune, and it became an advanced unit in the hsien.

The CCP Yehch'eng Hsien Committee has also energetically trained a large number of women minority nationalities cadres. Of the 26 hsien Party committee members in the hsien, five are women minority nationalities cadres, and there is also a certain number of women minority nationalities cadres in the leading bodies of the overwhelming number of communes and production brigades.

Mi-li-k'o-t'o-ho-t'i-mai-t'i, a young woman intellectual of Uighur nationality in the No. 8 production brigade of Payen commune, returned to the village to take part in agricultural production. By studying diligently and participating actively in collective productive labor, she made

very rapid progress politically, and gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party. Later, she was elected a secretary of the Party branch of her production brigade, a member of the commune Party committee, a standing member of the hsien Party committee, and a member of the CCP Kashgar District Committee.

The several principal responsible members of the hsien Party committee have regularly visited Payen commune to acquaint themselves with the condition of her work, carried out line education on her, and enabled her political awareness to keep on improving and her work to become better and better.

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Mutual Help Strengthens Unity of Mongolian, Han People on Grassland

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Jan. 19, 1973)

mutual help has strengthened unity and proletarian friendship between the people of mongolian and han nationalities of szutzuwang banner in inner mongolia.

the banner (county) covers an area of 23,000 square kilometres on the ulan chap grassland. the northern part of the banner is inhabited by mongolian herdsmen in nine people's communes. the southern part is inhabited by members of 15 communes of han nationality, who are engaged mainly in agriculture.

delivering fodder to herdsmen before snowfall

caravans of horse-drawn carts loaded with fodder leave the agricultural areas every day for the herdsmen's communities in early november. although work is busy on the threshing grounds at this time of the year, the poor and lower-middle peasants of han nationality make it a point to deliver the fodder to their mongolian brothers before the snow sets in. they have done this for many years.

after one heavy snowfall the grassland was covered with snow one foot deep. the herdsmen could not graze the sheep and the fodder reserves were running low. the han peasants decided to help the herdsmen.

horses were hitched to the carts and fodder was brought out of the barns. five hundred tons of fodder was soon collected and 33 carts set out for the north. as the highways were covered by thick snow, a tractor blazed the trail. the fodder was soon delivered.

support autumn harvest

it was autumn and the commune members of han nationality of the huangyangcheng production team were busy threshing when the weather station forecast a cold wave and heavy snow. the commune members were anxious to speed up the work.

a nearby animal husbandry brigade of mongolian nationality immediately sent diesel engines and four sturdy horses to help with threshing and delivery of grain to the state. the cadres and members of huangyangcheng brigade expressed thanks. the chairman of the animal husbandry brigade said in reply: "your difficulties are also ours." an old poor peasant recalled the help they had previously received from the brigade and said:

"the class feelings between the mongolian and han nationalities are higher than the mountains and broader than the grassland exclamation"

one family

an old brigade shop assistant of han nationality was busy selling things. a mongolian child ran up to him and said: "grandpa, please come home as soon as your work shift is over. mother has prepared mutton dumplings, father said we will wait for you."

the old man in his seventies is li chin-kuei. he is in good health and feels he can still do some work for the production brigade so he volunteered to be a shop assistant.

li chin-kuei tended horses for a landlord in the farming area when he was a child. he was then sold together with forty horses to a mongolian herdowner in the pastoral area. during the years he was forced to work for the herdowner, he did his best to look after an orphan of a poor mongolian herdsman. they helped each other. he contracted serious rheumatoid arthritis after long years of misery. the herdowner kicked him out and he became a beggar.

yihsikerchi, the orphan, got married after liberation. he consulted his wife and they decided to invite li chin-kuei to live with them and treated him like their father. the old man recovered his health and does whatever he can at home to help them. these people who lived like beasts of burden in the old society, are now leading a happy life in one family.

SAVING GRAIN

Comprehensive Utilization Combined with Economical Use of Grain

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 18, 1973)

Our factory turns out bean flour noodles. In the past, a noodle production waste--noodle water--was mostly thrown away as waste water except for a small portion that served as pig feed. The main ingredients of bean flour noodles are broad beans and green peas and the like. Bean noodle water contains protein in abundance. In the past, it was not put to proper use.

In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, our factory's workers raised their consciousness and were determined to make comprehensive use of bean noodle water to achieve a grain saving for the state. After repeated tests, bean noodle water was at last tapped as a source of good-quality bean sauce. From last year to date, our factory has produced over 80,000 catties of good-quality bean sauce from this source, saving over 40,000 catties of grain for the state.

It is the business of the people to make economical use of grain and be prepared against war and against natural disasters. We believe that in the light of their own conditions, factories, mines, enterprises and units should tap all potentials and try in every way to save grain for the state.

- Ch'enchou Bean Flour Noodle Factory, Hunan

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Change Customs and Habits, Make Rational Use of Grain and Add to the Reserve Stock

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 18, 1973)

Under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, Liangchi-ying production brigade of our hsien made a practice of borrowing grain from the state. The collective had grain in reserve every year but the annual stock always went away in the form of loans. Some commune members were quite careless with the consumption of grain, thus causing waste.

The Party branch of the brigade held that this phenomenon must be rectified. Therefore, with the line taken as a lever, the cadres and the masses were organized to study Chairman Mao's great directives such as "Be prepared for war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people." The revisionist fallacy swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i of "everything to be distributed and eaten up" was vigorously criticized. It was realized by everyone that the proper handling of planned use of grain and economical use of grain was a matter of great importance. With grain on hand, we can set our hearts at rest. Only with a greater reserve grain stock can we be equal to the attack of natural disasters and any war of aggression that might be launched by imperialism.

On the basis of unified awareness of everyone, the brigade established a control group for the economical use of grain. Apart from the secretary personally assuming command, a deputy chief and a female chief were specially put in charge of the job. The broad masses formulated economical use of grain plans and unfolded economical use of grain activities.

Commune member Huang Ching-chih formerly followed no plan for his family's grain consumption and was often very wasteful in the use of grain. After education, he enhanced his awareness and made a point of economizing grain consumption. In less than one year and more, his became a grain to spare household.

The whole brigade successively cited 14 households as pace-setters in the economical use of grain and in keeping house thriftily. Thus everyone was given examples to follow and goals to work for. Economical use of grain became the order of the day. For two years, this brigade collectively kept in stock 300,000 catties of grain and the commune members also had in reserve over 28,000 catties of spare grain.

In unfolding the campaign for the economical use of grain, the Party branch of the brigade made a point of teaching the masses to shatter old habits and plug waste of grain loopholes. The Party branch also constantly invited old poor peasants gripped with bitter memories and deep hatred for the old society to relate the sad story of hunger and cold in the old society. Education was conducted with the bitter past recalled in the light of the sweet present. The aim was to raise continuously everyone's

consciousness of saving grain for the revolution. Now, be it a wedding or a funeral ceremony, the commune members of the whole brigade all insist on being thrifty and economical and on following a new approach to everything new.

- The Revolutionary Committee of
Weich'ang Hsien, Hopei Province

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An Additional Lesson for Children

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 18, 1973)

Since 1962, my family has made a point of saving grain. For ten years, we have accumulated a stock of over 2,000 catties.

Several children of my family were born in the new society and raised in the lap of "honey." They are ignorant of the kind of life led by the poor and lower-middle peasants in the old society. In the autumn the year before last, after graduation from higher middle school, my second son returned to the countryside to take up labor. One day, I let him take out vegetables for sunning. He purposely squeezed the juice out of a great part of the vegetables. I got very upset and criticized him. But he did not own up to the least bit of his fault. Instead he snapped back, "We've so much grain at home. Why should we feed on stuff like cabbage and dried turnips? Are we not just doing ourselves an injustice?" The moment he finished he stalked out airily.

I thought that the trouble with this boy lay in his knowing nothing about past miseries. It was only right to give him the missed lesson! One day, after a talk with the children's father, I fixed a pot of bran mixed with cabbage for a meal. The children returned home from work to stare bewildered at the kind of food put on the table. My second son said in a rage, "Is this meant for our food? Pig feed is being served by mistake!"

At this time, I said, "Children, this is really meant for our food. It is the kind of food that we poor and lower-middle peasants had before liberation. In the old society, our family couldn't even have food like that!" Then, the children's father told how he led a pathetic life begging for food from age 7 to 17 after an escape from famine. I also related how in the old society we led a dog's life having nothing to eat but bran and cabbage and nothing to clothe ourselves with but gunny bags. The several children were moved to tears.

I said that it was thanks to the Party and Chairman Mao that we poor and lower-middle peasants had been delivered out of the gutter and blessed with a happy life. Life is getting better and better for us like a sesame plant growing taller and taller section by section in its flowering stage. Yet just because of a better life, we must not forget those who suffer in the world. With grain to spare we must not forget to get prepared for war and prepared against natural disasters!

From then on, our family made a constant practice of recalling the bitter past in the light of the sweet present. With awareness of the whole family raised, we are mindful of making economical and planned use of grain and live as if we were in bad days. Last year, my second son alone undertook to prepare 50 catties of dried vegetables and 40 catties of dried potatoes.

- Poor Peasant Liu Hsün-fang,
Yotung Production Brigade, Szuming
Commune, Sheyang Hsien, Kiangsu

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Pay Attention To Saving Grain in Feeding Pigs

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 18, 1973)

With bumper harvests reaped from year to year and the thorough implementation of the guideline about multiple undertakings, very substantial progress has been gained in the pig-raising enterprise. The number of pigs raised by our brigade last year was five times that the year before last. With more pigs bred, we must solve the pig feed problem and make a point of saving grain. The great majority of members of the brigade are able to use mainly coarse feed and combine the coarse with the fine. But a very small number of commune members waste a large amount of grain on pigs. They think that with a higher and higher grain output obtained year after year, a few extra grains used in feeding pigs would not matter!

We hold that this way of feeding pigs with a large quantity of food grain and wasting grain freely is incompatible with Chairman Mao's great directive, "Be prepared for war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people." Indeed, inspired by Chairman Mao's call, "Learn from Tachai in agriculture," the broad masses of cadres and commune members have fought heaven and earth and overcome multiple difficulties. A good grain harvest is reaped from year to year. But we must not forget our poor and lower-middle peasants' fine tradition of keeping house industriously and thriftily and freely waste good grain on pigs as feed just because we have more grain on hand. Still less should we forget the major strategic task of getting prepared for war and prepared against natural disasters. While raising more pigs and making a good job of it, we must widely tap the sources of fodder and do everything possible to use more coarse than fine fodder. We must pay attention to saving grain. In this way, we shall not only raise more pigs and make a good job of it but also save more grain for building socialism.

- The Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants of Pienwangts'un Production Brigade, Fengch'iu Hsien

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LITERATURE

"Chinese Literature" Carries New Novel and Poetry

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1973)

"chinese literature", published in english, devotes half its january 1973 issue to excerpts from hao jan's 400,000-word new novel "the bright road", which came off the press in chinese last may as the first part of a planned long novel. the excerpts are carried under the title "the first step".

set in sweet meadow village in hopei province, the novel deals with the sharp class struggle that arose in the first spring ploughing after land reform had given land to the tillers. two alternatives then faced china's peasants: whether to get organized, switch from individual to collective farming and work for the welfare of the collective; or go it alone, which would eventually result in the enrichment of a few and impoverishment of the many. the novel portrays the communist, kao ta-chuan, who rallies the poor and lower-middle peasants and leads the masses in going the socialist road. the novel has quickly become a best-seller.

in its "notes on literature and art", the january issue introduces young soldier-poet wang shih-hsiang and carries seven of his poems, with illustrations. a collection of 66 of his poems was published recently under the title "songs of army life".

wang shih-hsiang joined the chinese people's liberation army in 1959 and has served as soldier, squad leader and platoon leader, sometimes working as a clerk, typist, librarian or reporter. his poems breathe love of the socialist motherland and the people. writing in simple, unadorned language with a strong sense of rhythm, he shows the p.l.a. men's strong ties with the masses, their military training in freezing winter and sultry summer, on the march, and their other activities to temper themselves for the defence of the motherland.

the "chinese literature" comment calls attention to the author's "familiarity with army life which has enabled him to seize upon evocative details to capture the spirit of our armymen and invest common episodes with deep meaning."

"spring", a new painting of plum blossoms in the traditional style by the noted painter kuan shan-yueh, another painting "holiday at the commune" by lin feng-

su, and "hunting whales", a woodcut in powerful colour contrasts by chia teh-hsin, are carried.

lustrous colour spreads of new works of handicraft art in this issue include peking ivory carvings, kwangtung shell carving, wenchow wood engraving, shihwan pottery, soochow reversible embroidery, kunming copper and a foochow stone carving "abundant fruit" which makes effective use of the natural tints of the stone, contrasting clusters of red lichee and purple grapes with peanuts, loquats and pomegranates in a beautiful basket of fruit glowing with colour.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Local Industry Serves Agriculture in South China Hsien

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 18, 1973)

a network of farm machinery manufacture and repair plants has been set up in chungshan county in kwangtung province, south china, as a measure to step up mechanization of farming.

a major extension of this network was made during the great proletarian cultural revolution. this followed a discussion organized in 1968 by the county revolutionary committee in the industrial departments of the principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", laid down by chairman mao for the development of the national economy. the discussion mobilized the cadres and workers to provide better service to agriculture.

the county now has 170 factories and workshops making 330 kinds of products for agriculture as against some 60 before 1966. the products range from electric motors, generators and wires to whole sets of machinery for irrigation and drainage, threshing, grain and fodder processing and other farm work.

with the help of county-run industry, all 21 people's communes have set up farm machinery repair plants and all 314 production brigades have repair centres or groups.

local industry supplements big state-owned factories in many ways.

first, it turns out machines and builds projects suited to the special needs of agriculture in a locality.

the seven big electric pumping stations designed by a few technicians before the cultural revolution were each equipped with several pumps and worked for an area of over 1,300 hectares. as the land in each area is uneven, the low-lying land got too much water while the higher land, too little. the designs were criticized as being influenced by liu shao-chi's revisionist line which laid stress on building big projects without sufficient regard to actual conditions. the pumps were dismantled and re-assembled at much smaller pumping stations, which supply and drain off water whenever and wherever needed.

the county now has 585 electric pumping stations serving 85 per cent of the farmland. the over-all plan was mapped out by the government but the detailed plans for these stations, the selection of the sites and the installation of machinery were all done by local industrial departments in cooperation with communes and production brigades.

another major problem solved by local industry was adapting caterpillar tractors to wet paddy fields. at first, wear and tear caused by the mud made the tractors deteriorate quickly. workers, leading cadres and technicians have successfully used rubber and plastics to seal off the most vulnerable parts of the tractors. caterpillar tractors can now operate normally in paddy fields.

second, while the big state-owned factories make large tractors and other heavy machinery, local factories and workshops turn out great numbers of economical, efficient small machines and equipment.

rice threshing was a labour-consuming task. eight hundred electric rice threshers were bought by the communes before 1966 but these could handle only a small part of the annual harvest. the workshops at the county, commune and brigade levels have since 1970 made over 10,000 iron-and-wood pedalled threshers. light and easily manoeuvrable, the pedalled threshers have virtually eliminated hand threshing.

this shows the effectiveness of simultaneously developing large, medium-sized and small projects and combining modern and indigenous methods.

third, the extensive network of plants and workshops can give the communes timely and flexible service.

during the spring sowing in 1972, 20,000 hectares in the county were menaced by drought. the electric pumping stations were put into operation. the county-run industry promptly sent over 200 motors and transformers, 160 axial flow pumps and other equipment. this enabled the county to complete rice transplanting in good time.

now minor repairs of tractors are handled by the brigades, general repairs by the communes and major overhauls, by the county. local industry turns out spare parts for farm machines.

moreover, local industry trains technicians and workers for farm mechanization. thirty thousand commune members have been trained as part- or full-time tractor drivers, electricians, or, technicians or skilled workers in local workshops.

the county-run factories have raised their production level through technical innovations made by workers. a bearings workshop set up by 17 workers of a bicycle spare parts factory started with three old lathes and a planing machine. the workers made metal-cutting tools and equipment themselves. the workshop has now been expanded into a factory with 40 machine tools. in 1972, it turned out 200,000 sets of bearings for the county and other areas.

many commune and brigade workshops have grown in a similar way. the farm machinery repair plants of the 21 people's communes each has an average of a dozen lathes, shapers, millers, electric welding equipment and other tools, many of which were made with the help of county-run factories. the commune plants can now turn out electric threshers, small pumps and rice transplanters, which were made only by state-owned factories before.

FARMING

South China Hsien Changes Farming System

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 19, 1973)

chungshan county on the pearl river delta in south china has changed its farming system after years of hard work to build water control and other improvement projects.

annual grain yield has since 1967 surpassed the six-ton per hectare target set in the national programme for agricultural development. once grain deficient, the county has become one of kwangtung province's biggest grain centres. before liberation, the county's average grain yield stood at around 2.25 tons per hectare.

after liberation, the county built and strengthened over one hundred kilometres of dykes to fend off tides and pearl river floods. after the formation of the people's communes in 1958, the commune members transformed the small

irregular farm plots into large even tracts that can be worked by tractor. the communes bought large numbers of farm machines and with state aid set up a county-wide network of electric irrigation and drainage pumping stations.

much of the low-lying land along the coast and the pearl river was waterlogged throughout the year before liberation because the dyke system was poor. many poor peasant families huddled on small boats and drifted from place to place to work as hired hands. they owned next to nothing and used wooden sticks and hand hoes to loosen the soil for sowing. most of the peasants had no buffaloes, which were possessed by the landlords and rich peasants.

today tractors plough nearly half of the farmland, loosening the soil twice as deep as animal-drawn ploughs. a network of 585 pumping stations provide powered irrigation and drainage for 85 per cent of the farmland.

little manure was applied by the individual peasants. the communes now regularly use four kinds of fertilizer: green manure, silt dug from river bottoms, farm manure and chemical fertilizer.

milk vetch is grown on over half of the early rice fields in winter. the green manure crop is ploughed under in early spring for the early rice. before this is harvested, the seed of sesbania, another kind of green manure, is sown in the rice fields. the sesbania grows tall soon after early rice is reaped and is ploughed under to enrich the late rice fields.

the commune members use a locally made tool to scoop up fertile silt from the beds of local rivers during slack farming seasons every year. in the past two years nine powered dredging boats made by county and commune factories were used. through suction pipes, the boats spray mud on the fields to increase their fertility and at the same time raise their height so that they can better withstand heavy rains. this also prevents waterways at the mouth of the pearl river from silting up. each boat replaces the work of several hundred people.

the number of live pigs in the county has steadily increased. each pig is an organic fertilizer producer.

the county-run nitrogenous fertilizer plant which went into operation in 1969 turns out 4,000 tons of chemical fertilizer a year, about eighty per cent of which is supplied to local communes and brigades.

before liberation two crops of rice were grown a year, the second one between rows of the first, so that they would mature before the summer floods. now that the water level is controlled and more fertilizer

is available, early and late rice are planted in sequence, or even three crops, two of rice plus an over-wintering crop.

the county since 1965 has widely adopted a strain of high-yield, low-stalk early rice. then in 1969 a high-yield, low-stalk late rice strain was spread and a number of new, high-yielding strains are now being tested.

the rice crops no longer stand in water throughout the growing seasons. the water level in the rice fields is controlled to a nicety according to need at different stages of growth. the rice fields are drained from time to time to bake the land and promote the growth of the root system.

the rice is planted more closely than before. formerly the spacing was one foot by one foot.

wide use of chemical pesticide and sprayers is controlling plant disease and insect pests better.

the people's communes have changed farming techniques in all-round way, in soil improvement, fertilizer, irrigation and drainage, seed, density of planting, plant protection, the use of farm tools and field management -- known as the eight essential points for agriculture in china.

this transformation shows the superiority of the socialist system and the people's communes. the change in the farming system was possible only after manpower was assembled to build up the huge coastal dyke system and an extensive network of pumping stations was set up under unified planning. the collective economic strength of the people's communes made it possible to use farm machines on a large scale and carry out intensive scientific farming.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) Chairman Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1973)

comrade e.f. hill, chairman of the australian communist party (marxist-leninist), flew in here this evening as guest of the central committee of the communist party of china.

he was greeted at the airport by keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of the departments concerned, including feng hsuan, li hsiao-pai, mao pao-chung and lin tang.

tang kai, a leading member of a department concerned, who went to kwangchow to meet comrade e.f. hill, arrived on board the same plane.

Comrade Chang Chun-chiao Gives Banquet in Honor of Comrade E.F. Hill

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1973)

comrade chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome comrade e.f. hill, chairman of the australian communist party (marxist-leninist).

the banquet proceeded in a very cordial atmosphere. present were keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of departments concerned, including feng hsuan, li hsiao-pai, mao pao-chung and tang kai.

prior to the banquet, comrades chang chun-chiao and keng piao met with comrade e.f. hill.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Alec Douglas-Home Receives Chinese Foreign Trade Minister

(NCNA-English London, Jan. 17, 1973)

alec douglas-home, british secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, this afternoon met pai hsiang-kuo, head of the visiting chinese government trade delegation and minister of foreign trade, and had a friendly talk with him.

anthony royle, british parliamentary under-secretary of state, was present on the occasion.

chinese ambassador sung chih-kuang was also present.

this morning, p. walker, british secretary of state for trade and industry, had another round of talks with minister pai hsiang-kuo in a friendly atmosphere.

at noon today, the sino-british trade council gave a luncheon in honour of the visiting chinese delegation.

yesterday evening the 48 group for trade with china gave a reception for the visit of the chinese delegation.

chinese ambassador sung chih-kuang gave a reception here this evening in honour of the chinese government trade delegation. alec douglas-home and peter walker were present at the reception.

among the 270 guests present on the occasion were also james callaghan, spokesman for british foreign affairs, denis healey, spokesman for british finance, and anthony wedgwood benn, spokesman for trade and industry, of the labour party's shadow cabinet; jeremy thorpe, leader of the liberal party; and members of parliament, noted figures in the industrial and commercial circles and friendly personages.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Trade Mission Leaders Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1973)

birger abrahamson, leader, and nils teisen, deputy leader, of the danish trade mission to china, left here by air yesterday for a visit to shanghai. they will leave for home after the visit.

among those who saw them off at peking airport were li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of organizations concerned. present was j.a.w. paludan, danish ambassador to china.

the danish trade mission arrived here on january 11 at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade. during its stay in peking, vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min met and had a friendly conversation with all the members of the mission. they held talks with leading members of departments of the ministry of foreign affairs, and the ministry of foreign trade. the guests also visited factories and an university, observed a surgical operation performed with acupunctural anaesthesia, and toured sites of historical interests.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Fu Hao Meets Egyptian Guest

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1973)

fu hao, chinese vice-foreign minister, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with a. kader mahmoud, director general of tourism of alexandria city of egypt.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned including li chuan-chung and chu chi-chen.

a. kader mahmoud is visiting china at the invitation of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau. he toured a factory, a school, a people's commune and places of interest in shanghai, hangchow and peking.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Chinese Journalist Group Arrives in Jamaica

(NCNA-English Kingston, Jan. 17, 1973)

a chinese journalist group headed by li yen-nien arrived here by plane yesterday for a friendly visit to jamaica on invitation.

the chinese journalists were met at the airport by sam hillary, deputy director of the information service of the jamaican prime minister's office, and people of the press circles of jamaica.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei, Li Chiang, Liao Cheng-chih Meet Yasuhiro Nakasone Mission of Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, li chiang, acting minister of foreign trade, and liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met here this evening with all members of the visiting yasuhiro nakasone mission and the accompanying correspondents. hosts and guests had friendly conversations.

among the japanese guests at the meeting were yasuhiro nakasone, minister of international trade and industry, yugoro komatsu, general director of the international trade bureau of the ministry of international trade and industry, yoshihiko kamiwada, secretary to the minister, yoshio uchida, director of the 4th overseas market division of the international trade bureau, taizo yokoyama, assistant to the director of the trade policy division of the international trade bureau, teiichi nishikawa, assistant to the director of the heavy industrial products export division of the heavy industry bureau, yoshihiro inayama, chairman of the japan-china economy and trade association, kiyoshi nakatsukasa and motoo tsuchikawa, vice-chairmen of the association, ryoichi kawai, president of the association, takaharu okubo, senior executive director of the association, shigeo morita, secretary to yoshihiro inayama, and hiroshi ishizaka, secretary to kiyoshi nakatsukasa.

present at the meeting were yuichi hayashi, charge d'affaires ad interim, and yoshitoshi munekata, commercial counsellor, of the japanese embassy in peking; and yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan.

present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned, including liu hsi-wen, hsi yeh-sheng, han hsu, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, wu shu-tung, chang hsing-chiao, ting min, shih chih-yi, lin li-yun and wang hsiao-hsien.

this morning, president liao cheng-chih met with all members of the yasuhiro nakasone mission.

acting minister li chiang and minister yasuhiro nakasone held talks this afternoon.

Japanese Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1973)

yasuhiro nakasone, minister of international trade and industry of japan, gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

attending were li chiang, acting minister of foreign trade, liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, liu hsi-wen, leading member of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of departments concerned including hsi yeh-sheng, han hsu, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, li chuan, wu shu-tung, wang yu-cheng, chang chi-chuan, chao mao-chun, wei hua-chun and li ke-fu.

speaking at the banquet, minister yasuhiro nakasone said that it was an honour and a matter of significance to have the opportunity during his current visit to china to have a long and cordial talk with premier chou en-lai. "the signing of the japan-china joint statement", he said, "marks a new phase in the relations between the two countries and lays the basis for the future development of lasting, friendly relations between japan and china. in my opinion, the materialization of the content of the joint statement calls for further efforts on the part of both sides."

the japanese minister added: "i believe that our free and unrestrained exchange of views with the gentlemen concerned on the chinese side will deepen our mutual understanding, and make for the further development

of economic and trade relations between japan and china." he also thanked the chinese side for the warm welcome and reception accorded his mission.

acting minister of foreign trade li chiang said: "during the current visit to china of his excellency minister yasuhiro nakasone and all the other gentlemen on the mission, we two sides have held friendly talks on several occasions and in different forms on economic and trade relations between china and japan and problems of interest to both sides. we have had an extensive exchange of views and thus further enhanced our mutual understanding and friendship. this will certainly play a positive role in promoting the development of economic and trade relations between our two countries." he congratulated minister nakasone and his mission on their successful visit to china.

yoshihiro inayama, chairman of the japan-china economic and trade association also made a toast, looking forward to growing friendship between the people of japan and china and economic and trade exchanges between the two countries.

present at the banquet were all members of the yasuhiro nakasone mission; yuichi hayashi, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other diplomatic officials, of the japanese embassy in peking; yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan; and ichizo kimura, managing director of the kansai chapter of the japan international trade promotion association.

Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei, Li Chiang and Liao Cheng-chih Meet Japanese Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, li chiang, acting minister of foreign trade, and liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly, free and unrestrained conversation here today with yasuhiro nakasone, minister of international trade and industry of japan.

present on the occasion were lin li-yun, wang hsiao-hsien and chao chung-hsin.

Liao Cheng-chih Gives Banquet in Honor of Takeo Kimura and Other Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, today gave a banquet in honour of takeo kimura, liberal democratic party member of the house of representatives of japan and former minister of construction, and other diet members of the liberal democratic party, who are visiting china with takeo kimura.

attending the banquet were yuichi hayashi, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other diplomatic officials of the japanese embassy in peking, yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and others.

present at the banquet were hu yu-chih, a standing committee member of the national people's congress, chang hsiang-shan and sun ping-hua, leading members of the china-japan friendship association, wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and leading members of other organizations concerned, including shih lin-feng, chen kang, chin su-cheng and shan ta-chi.

liao cheng-chih and takeo kimura spoke at the banquet. liao cheng-chih said: the normalization of relations between china and japan stems from the joint efforts of the two peoples. though different in social system, china and japan, we believe, can certainly develop their good-neighbourly and friendly relations and contribute to peace in asia and the world when they make concerted efforts on the basis of the joint statement of the two governments and the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

he expressed the belief that the current visit of mr. kimura and other japanese friends would help promote friendly exchanges between the two peoples.

takeo kimura said: prime minister tanaka's china visit last year opened the path to the normalization of japan-china relations. as a result, the dark clouds that had long hung over japan began to clear away and bright prospects were opened up.

he said: japan-china contacts have a history of 2,000 years. china is japan's close neighbour. now that the friendly bonds between japan and china have been created, i am determined to work with utmost enthusiasm in the future for the relaxation of tension in asia and for asia's peace and prosperity.

the other liberal democratic party dietmen who are visiting china with takeo kimura arrived in peking yesterday.

Three Japanese Friends Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1973)

tadashi yaoita, diet member of the japanese socialist party and chairman of the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association, giichiro yonaiyama, diet member of the japanese socialist party and council member of the association, and shinichiro horie, permanent director of the association, left peking for home today after a friendly visit to china.

they were seen off at the airport by hao chung-shih, a leading member of the ministry of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND MALAGASY

Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Malagasy Chief of Government

(NCNA-English Tananarive, Jan. 18, 1973)

the first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of malagasy li yao-wen presented his credentials to general gabriel ramanantsoa, chief of the government of malagasy here this morning.

after accepting the credentials, general ramanantsoa had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese ambassador.

present on the occasion were malagasy foreign minister didier ratsiraka and diplomatic counsellor of the government j. razafindratovo.

chinese ambassador li yao-wen arrived here by air on january 16 and was received and had a cordial and friendly talk with foreign minister didier ratsiraka that evening. a luncheon was given in his honour by the foreign minister yesterday.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Dutch Premier, Foreign Minister Receive Head of Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1973)

barend biesheuvel, prime minister of the kingdom of the netherlands, and w.k.n. schmelzer, minister of foreign affairs, received respectively pai hsiang-kuo, head of the visiting government trade delegation of the people's republic of china and minister of foreign trade, in the hague yesterday afternoon and had friendly conversations with him, according to a report from the hague.

chinese ambassador to the netherlands hao teh-ching was present on both occasions.

the chinese government trade delegation arrived in the hague from london by air earlier yesterday for a friendly visit to the netherlands after concluding its tour of britain. it was welcomed at the airport by h. langman, minister of economic affairs of the netherlands, w.p.h. van oorschot, director-general for foreign economic relations of the ministry of economic affairs, and other government officials.

on leaving london, the delegation was seen off at the airport by lord limerick, british parliamentary under-secretary of state for trade, and other government officials.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Vice Premier Receives Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jan. 19, 1973)

pak sung chul, vice-premier of the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea, received today all members of the chinese delegation to the 12th meeting of the china-korea committee for cooperation in border river transport.

the vice-premier had a cordial and friendly talk with the delegation, which is led by kuo pao-chung, chief delegate of the chinese side to the committee.

present on the occasion were o sung ryol, director of the marine bureau of the korean transport and communications committee, kang yun nam, chief delegate of the korean side

to the korea-china committee for cooperation in border river transport, and others.

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan was also present.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Military Goodwill Mission Leaves Shanghai for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 19, 1973)

the pakistan military goodwill mission led by general tikka khan, chief of staff of the pakistan army, wound up its friendly visit to shanghai and left for hangchow by special plane today in the company of li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

pakistan ambassador to china agha shahi left on board the same plane.

during its stay in shanghai, the mission visited a unit of the east china sea fleet of the chinese navy and was accorded a warm welcome by the commanders and fighters. when general tikka khan and the other distinguished pakistan guests arrived at the dock, all the naval vessels there hoisted signal flags while commanders and fighters standing in neat formations on the decks clapped warmly. the distinguished guests inspected some vessels in the company of wang hsueh-ching, deputy commander of the east china sea fleet.

the mission also visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, went sightseeing in the city and saw the modern revolutionary peking opera "song of the dragon river".

the pakistan military goodwill mission arrived in shanghai from nanking on january 17, and was honoured at a banquet in the evening by liu wen-hsueh, political commissar of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison.

upon its arrival and departure from shanghai, the mission was welcomed and seen off at the airport by liu wen-hsueh, wang hsueh-ching, and lo yi, a standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

the mission is accompanied by yin tso-chen, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, and sun pi-jung, military attache of the chinese embassy in pakistan, as well as col. a.g. abid, military attache of the pakistan embassy in china.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Ambassador to Peru Gives Reception

(NCNA-English Lima, Jan. 18, 1973)

chinese ambassador to peru chiao jo-yu gave a reception here yesterday evening in honour of the training cruiser "independence" of the peruvian navy which will visit shanghai.

present at the reception were vice-admiral luis vargas caballero, minister of navy; vice-admiral fernando zapater vantosse, chief of the general staff of the navy; rear admiral enrique fernandez davila, director of the naval school of peru and officers of the cruiser "independence".

chinese documentary films in color "historical relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution" and "happy news of bumper harvest" were shown at the reception.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Protocol on China Providing Complete Plants and Technical Assistance to Romania Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1973)

a protocol on china providing complete plants and technical assistance to romania was signed here today between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the romanian socialist republic.

the protocol was signed by nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, and han tsung-cheng, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, for their respective governments.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Chinese Foreign Minister Gives Banquet in Honor of Nguyen Thi Binh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei gave a banquet here this evening in honour of nguyen thi binh, minister for foreign affairs of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam (p.r.g.r.s.v.n.) and head of the delegation of the p.r.g. r.s.v.n. to the paris conference on viet nam.

among the guests at the banquet were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china.

present were han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, wang hai-jung, assistant foreign minister, and lu wei-chao, director, and liang feng, deputy director, of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

the banquet proceeded in a brotherly, cordial and friendly atmosphere.

minister nguyen thi binh arrived in peking by air this afternoon on her way to paris. she was greeted at the airport by han nien-lung, wang hai-jung, liang feng and other comrades. ambassadors nguyen van quang and ngo thuyen were also present.

Delegation of South Vietnam Youth Union for Liberation Leaves Nanning for Home

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jan. 18, 1973)

the delegation of the south viet nam youth union for liberation led by nguyen van be wound up its visit to china and left nanning for home by air this afternoon.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by liu chung-kuei, vice-chairman of the kwangsi chuang autonomous regional revolutionary committee, su tung-ching, deputy commander of the kwangsi regional command of the chinese people's liberation army, and hsiao han, vice-chairman of the nanning municipal revolutionary committee, and p.l.a. combat heroes and more than 500 young people of many nationalities. the well-wishers beat drums and gongs and waved bouquets and coloured streamers to express their militant friendship for their comrades-in-arms from south viet nam.

present at the airport were le quang nhan, consul-general, and pham kim hung, consul, of the consulate-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in nanning.

comrade liu chung-kuei gave a farewell banquet to the delegation yesterday evening. speaking at the banquet, liu chung-kuei and delegation leader nguyen van be expressed the hope that the great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and viet nam would last forever.

while in nanning, delegation leader nguyen van be, and two heroic fighters on the delegation were invited to address a meeting of 1,000 young people. the fighters were ho doan tam uho destroyed u.s. aircraft and tanks, and nguyen thi tam. their report on the heroic exploits of the south vietnamese people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation was warmly received. during a visit to a local aluminium-ware factory, nguyen van be presented the workers with a silk banner and a souvenir made of fragments of u.s. aircraft downed by the south vietnamese people and army. the workers pledged to support the vietnamese people in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation by grasping revolution and promoting production.

before coming to nanning, the delegation visited the scenic city of kueilin in the region.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Peru Captures American Fishing Vessels for Illegal Operations

(NCNA-English Lima, Jan. 18, 1973)

five u.s. fishing vessels which intruded into peru's territorial waters yesterday for operations 50 miles off the peruvian coasts were captured in a combined action of the peruvian navy and airforce, according to the press here today quoting a report from talara.

peru sets its territorial waters limit at 200 miles.

the report said that the five u.s. ships are "white star", "blue pacific", "bold venture", "day island" and "a.k. strom".

CHINA AND US

Hsinhua Director Fetes American Journalists

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1973)

the director of the hsinhua news agency, chu mu-chih, gave a banquet here this evening on behalf of peking journalistic circles in honour of a visiting american journalists group. leader of the group is james o. powell, editorial page editor of "arkansas gazette", and deputy leader susan sontag, free-lance woman reporter and writer.

present at the banquet were leading members of peking journalistic circles and organizations concerned including chen chun, hu jo-mu and hsiao teh.

the american group arrived in peking yesterday.

US Workers Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1973)

chang hsiang-shan, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of all members of the u.s. workers delegation led by sherman miller. they had cordial and friendly conversations.

present were leading members of departments concerned, including ou tang-liang, lin tang, han hsi-ya and tsao hsien-po.

the u.s. workers delegation arrived here by air yesterday evening.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairese President Mobutu Arrives in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 18, 1973)

president mobutu of the republic of zaire, his wife and his party arrived here from hangchow by special plane this afternoon. they are accompanied by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and his wife.

the distinguished zairese guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by ting sheng, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife; kung shih-chuan, first vice-chairman of the committee, wang shou-tao, lin li-ming and liang hsiu-chen, vice-chairmen of the committee; jen szu-chung, political commissar, chiang hsieh-yuan and huang jung-hai, deputy commanders, of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army; chiao lin-yi, chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; chang ching-yao, commander of the p.l.a. kwangtung provincial command; and more than 2,000 people from all walks of life.

winter is warm in sub-tropical kwangchow, with leafy trees and blossoming flowers. the arrival route was bedecked with colourful banners. red balloons trailed slogans reading: "a warm welcome to president mobutu exclamation" "long live the friendship between the chinese

and zairese people exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

when president and mrs. mobutu and the other distinguished guests alighted from the plane, ting sheng, kung shih-chuan and others went over and shook hands with them. as the guests walked past, the welcomers beat drums and cymbals and danced, expressing the friendly sentiments of the people of kwangtung province for the zairese people. president mobutu waved back from time to time.

when president and mrs. mobutu and their party left hangchow earlier this afternoon, they were seen off at the airport by tan chi-lung, leading member of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife, and tieh ying and lai ko-ko, vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee.

this morning president and mrs. mobutu visited the hangchow silk mill which produces silk art pieces, satin and brocade. they also toured the liuho pagoda, a nearly 60-metre-tall ancient building of brick and wood structure on the northern bank of the chientang river.

Zairese President Mobutu Attends Soiree in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 18, 1973)

president mobutu of the republic of zaire, his wife and the other distinguished zairese guests were entertained at a soiree here today. music, songs and dances of local colour were presented. a pianist played the zairese tune "rendez-vous a kinshasa".

attending the soiree were hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; ho ying, vice-foreign minister and his wife wang hao; ting sheng, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife meng wen-hung; wang shou-tao and liang hsiu-chen, vice-chairmen of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; and chiao lin-yi, chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

the soiree was alive with a warm atmosphere of friendship.

at the close of the performance, president mobutu and the other distinguished zairese guests joined the audience in applauding the performers for their success.

Zairese President and Mrs. Mobutu Feted in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 19, 1973)

ting sheng, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome president mobutu sese seko and his wife. the other distinguished zairese guests accompanying them on the china visit attended.

present were hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and his wife wang hao.

also present were leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, the kwangtung provincial command of the p.l.a. and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, including kung shih-chuan, wang shou-tao, jen ssu-chung, chiang hsieh-yuan, lin li-ming, huang jung-hai, liang hsiu-chen, chiao lin-yi, chang ching-yao and lo fan-chun.

the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and zaire.

ting sheng made a toast at the banquet. in the name of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and the people of the province, he warmly welcomed president mobutu and the other distinguished zairese guests to visit kwangchow. he asked them to convey the cordial regards and best wishes of the people of kwangtung to the zairese people.

nguza karl-i-bond, commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, made a reply on behalf of president mobutu. he said that during his visit to china president mobutu was accorded a warm welcome by the chinese state leaders and people. in the name of president mobutu, his wife and son and all the other members of his party nguza karl-i-bond expressed heartfelt thanks for this.

he said: "i am authorized to say that it is with emotion that the president of the republic, on leaving this city, says au revoir and not adieu to the people of china."

earlier today, president and mrs. mobutu and the other guests visited the lokang people's commune on the city's outskirts and were warmly received by the commune leaders and members. they were accompanied on the trip by ting sheng and his wife meng wen-hung, and ho ying and his wife wang hao.

President Mobutu Meets NPC Vice Chairman Hsu Hsiang-chien

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 19, 1973)

lieutenant-general mobutu sese seko, president of the republic of zaire, met with hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, at the kwangtung guest house this afternoon on the eve of his departure from china.

hsu hsiang-chien and ho ying have been accompanying the president on his visit to the southern part of china.

president mobutu asked vice-chairman hsu hsiang-chien and vice-foreign minister ho ying to convey his sincere thanks to chairman mao, premier chou en-lai and the chinese government for the warm and friendly reception accorded him during his stay in china.

hsu hsiang-chien promised to do as requested. he congratulated the president on his successful visit to china. hsu hsiang-chien expressed the conviction that the friendly relations and cooperation between china and zaire would be further consolidated and developed on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

present on the occasion were ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department, kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, and lo hsu, interpreter, of the chinese foreign ministry.

present on the zairese side were nguza karl-i-bond, commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation; bisengimana rwema, director of the presidential office; and mokolo wa mpombo, chief adviser to the presidency of the republic.

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* NATIONAL *
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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Support the Army and Give Preferential Treatment to Families of Armymen Movement Develops Extensively Throughout China

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 19, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch, January 18, 1973) In accordance with the circular issued recently by the State Council and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in China, under the centralized leadership of the Party, are developing the movement to support the army and give preferential treatment to families of armymen in an extensive manner.

At present, Party committees and revolutionary committees of such provinces and autonomous regions as Hopei, Kansu, Tibet, Yunnan, Sinkiang, Kwangsi, Szechwan, Shensi and Shantung have all in succession issued circulars or made concrete arrangements calling upon various localities to develop "The whole nation should learn from the People's Liberation Army" activities in a penetrating manner during the Chinese Spring Festival period, to pay comfort visits to the PLA, to inspect and sum up the work of giving preferential treatment and relief to families of armymen and to strengthen army-and-government unity as well as army-and-civilian unity.

In the movement to support the army and give preferential treatment to families of armymen, many of the localities take criticize-revisionism and rectify-the-style-of-work as the guideline, firmly carry out education in ideology and political line, make use of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to criticize vigorously the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and by succeeding to and making manifest the glorious tradition of unity between the army and the civilian population and unity between

the army and the government, raise the consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Comfort missions for supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of armymen have been set up in succession in various localities, and some of them have already set out on their tour. They are requested by the people to make cordial inquiries of the well-being of the great People's Liberation Army, the families of martyrs and servicemen, and the disabled, demobilized and retired armymen. Around the New Year, such provinces and autonomous regions as Inner Mongolia, Honan, Shansi and Kiangsu have carried out army and civilian celebration activities on a big scale. Such provinces as Kansu and Hopei have already sent letters of comfort to wounded and sick personnel of the frontier defense and construction units as well as other units stationed locally.

The broad masses of emancipated serfs in Tibet have handed a large bundle of comfort letters to the comfort mission. In their letters, they warmly inquired about the "chingdrolmagmi" (Tibetan term for the PLA). Many Tibetan cultural bodies taking part in the comfort mission have climbed ice-capped mountains, crossed ice-filled rivers, and made their way through forests and grasslands to reach various frontier defense units. They enthusiastically gave cultural performances for the PLA, and by working out a tight schedule, also helped the fighters to cook food and wash clothes. For the sake of enabling every fighter to have a chance to see stage shows, some of them have also split up into several small performing groups, going separately to scattered camps and outposts to give shows, and they are warmly welcomed by the fighters on the frontier.

The local Mongolian nationality commune members of Yunghung production brigade of Want'ukaole commune in Koch'ina Banner of Kansu Province on the northwest frontier, have for a long time forged a profound friendship with the fighters of the frontier defense corps. Members of the commune have recently unfolded a movement to support the army and give preferential treatment to families of armymen, and took the groundnut they had trial planted successfully for the first year as a present to the medical service team of the PLA in token of their feeling for their kinfolk.

Many of the districts also propagate in a penetrating manner the wonderful deeds of the PLA by various means. Some departments, schools, factories, neighborhoods and rural people's communes have earnestly invited combat heroes of the PLA, labor models, and old Red Army men back to hold report meetings, discussion meetings and celebration meetings, and invited them to talk about what they know about implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and about our army's glorious tradition of hard struggle. Leadership organs everywhere also extensively seek the views of the units on local work and conscientiously improve their own work.

Activities for making comfort visits to families of martyrs and armymen and disabled, demobilized and retired armymen are also being developed extensively elsewhere. Such provinces and autonomous regions as Yunnan, Kansu, Kwangsi, Hopei and Chekiang are seriously inspecting the condition of

implementing the policy of giving preferential treatment to families of armymen, and giving publicity to advanced personalities in families of martyrs and armymen and advanced units in the work of giving preferential treatment and relief to families of armymen, to acquaint themselves with the views and demands of the families of armymen, to help them solve their difficulties and to make proper arrangements for their livelihood. Some of the localities have also drawn up a new "agreement for supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of armymen."

In the support-the-army and give-preferential-treatment-to-families-of-armymen movement, various localities are also paying attention to practicing frugality and carrying out work in a practical and down-to-earth manner, without increasing the burden of the units and the masses.

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Factories in Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin Extensively Launch the Movement To Support the Army and Give Preferential Treatment to Their Dependents, and Support the Government and Cherish the People

- So as to further foster the revolutionary tradition and strengthen the army-government and army-people unity

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 16, 1973)

(Based on NCNA dispatch, January 15, 1973) The broad masses of people and the commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin have launched a movement to support the army and give preferential treatment to their dependents, and support the government and cherish the people on an extensive scale, thus further fostering the revolutionary tradition and strengthening the army-government and army-people unity.

Various districts, hsien and many basic-level units in Peking have established leading groups personally led by chief leading comrades to support the army and give preferential treatment to their dependents. They mobilize the masses on a large scale, conscientiously sum up the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to their dependents, conduct general investigations on the implementation of the policy of giving preferential treatment, showing more concern for the families of revolutionary martyrs as well as demobilized, transferred and retired armymen politically, ideologically and with respect to their livelihood.

A mobilization meeting attended by more than 1,000 people was sponsored by Ch'ungwen district. Various street committees also hold respective forums for families of revolutionary martyrs as well as demobilized, transferred and retired armymen. They are organized to study the 1973 New Year editorial of the two papers and one journal of the central authority, and to talk thoroughly about the excellent domestic and international situation. Efforts are also made to commend their advanced deeds in socialist revolution and socialist building.

Many factories, rural communes and brigades, schools and shops organize the masses and send them to nearby barracks of locally stationed PLA units to carry out comfort activities, and to hold seminars and get-togethers with PLA commanders and fighters. Many units invite representatives of advanced collectives of PLA units to tell them their experiences in serious reading and study in the course of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, so as to learn the good thoughts and work style of the PLA.

To show concern for the politics and livelihood of retired veteran fighters of the Red Army, the Peking CCP Municipal Committee and the Municipal Revolutionary Committee recently arranged special seminars. On these seminars, the revolutionary veteran fighters talked at great length about the present excellent situations at home and abroad, recalled how they fought

for the revolution, and criticized the crimes of sabotaging the army-people unity by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. All participants resolved to continue the glorious tradition of army-people unity to win still greater victories.

In the activities to support the government and cherish the people, the commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in Peking foster the excellent style of maintaining modesty, prudence and hard struggle. They learn from the masses with humility and abide strictly by the three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention, and are thus warmly received and loved by the masses of people.

On New Year's Eve, the PLA Peking Garrison Command issued a circular calling on all units to strengthen the education in supporting the government and cherishing the people, and to further raise the consciousness of learning from the masses among the broad masses of commanders and fighters.

The leading comrades of all levels in a certain unit took the lead to organize over 170 teams to check mass discipline. The teams visited more than 320 units stationed locally, seriously collecting the opinion of the local people and checking on mass discipline.

Recently, the commanding company of a certain artillery regiment with the glorious title of "Model Company for Cherishing the People" (愛民模范連), organized its cadres and fighters to go to nearby production brigades to study Chairman Mao's teaching on "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek domination over others," with the brigades' militiamen so as to further raise the concept of preparing against war. Both the armymen and the people are determined to learn and help one another in a still better way in the coming year, and to unite together under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to win still greater victories.

Following the circular of the State Council and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and the Municipal Revolutionary Committee are launching a movement to support the army, give preferential treatment to their dependents, support the army and cherish the people on an extensive scale. Recently, the Municipal Revolutionary Committee issued a comfort letter extending warm regards to all the commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in Shanghai and families of revolutionary martyrs. The Party committees of the three PLA services, the army, the navy and the air force have also issued circulars calling on all subordinate units to launch this movement in a deep-going way. Many basic-level units hold army-people get-togethers and forums. All along the banks of the Huangp'u River, the fish-water relationship of the army and the people is manifested in the army cherishing the people and in the people supporting the army.

In the past, P'eikuang Secondary School in Shanghai municipality seriously learned from the "Good 8th Company of Nanking Road," promoting the ideological revolutionization of both staff and students. Recently, the Party branch of this school again invited representatives from the Good 8th Company

to present to the teachers and students their advanced deeds on Nanking Road on three occasions and examples of their refusal to be corrupted or ever to be tainted, thus profoundly educating them.

In the activities to support the government and cherish the people, leading cadres of many units go deep into the companies to study Chairman Mao's related teachings with the fighters, to tell them moving stories of how the army and the people united together to fight the enemy during the war, thus conducting education in our army's tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people. Some of them personally take along with them fighters to nearby factories and villages to find out mass opinion and check mass discipline.

The movement to support the army and give preferential treatment to their dependents, and to support the government and cherish the people has also been widely launched in Tientsin municipality. On both banks of the Hai River, an atmosphere of militant unity wherein the army cherish the people and the people support the army is formed. The Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee has issued a circular calling on all basic-level units to learn modestly from the PLA in the course of carrying out comfort activities for the various PLA units stationed in the locality and for the disabled and sick soldiers, to listen to the PLA's opinion on local work so as to improve their own work and actively support the PLA in building the units. The Municipal Revolutionary Committee also holds army-people get-togethers and forums in coordination with many factories, people's communes, organs, schools and PLA units.

Cadres of administrative offices in the streets visit families of revolutionary martyrs to help them solve problems and encourage them to strive for greater honor. Many army dependents write letters to their kin in PLA units, telling them about the concern and care they receive from the Party and from the People's Government, urging them to stand by their posts steadfastly and to win new merits in defending and building the socialist motherland.

To bring even closer together the army-government and army-people ties, all the PLA units stationed in Tientsin use the method of "inviting people in and going out," to seek the opinion of local cadres and the masses and to conscientiously examine the implementation of policies and discipline.

Recently, the Party committee of a certain regiment under the PLA units stationed in Tientsin integrates the activities of supporting the army and cherishing the people with organizing the cadres and fighters to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's great instruction, "The Liberation Army should learn from the people of the whole country," summing up the experiences in learning from the masses of people. They send 15 checking teams formed by cadres and fighters deep into three communes and seven production teams in the neighborhood to solicit public opinion, and to bring back the masses' good work style of diligence, frugality, and hard struggle, thus promoting the building of the units.

* * *

The Army and the People Unite Together To Build and Defend the Frontier

- The PLA stationed in Tibet forge close fish-water relations with the people of Tibetan nationality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 16, 1973)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Lhasa, January 15, 1973) The commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in Tibetan Autonomous Region inherit and foster our army's glorious tradition of uniting as one with the people. In the course of the struggle to build and safeguard the frontier of the motherland, they link heart to heart with the people of the Tibetan nationality, forging deep and close fish-water relations together.

The commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in Tibet have profound proletarian feelings for their Tibetan class brothers. They show concern for the people in every way, cherishing the people and helping them to develop their production. The mass work team of a certain unit assigned to a commune found that the No. 4 production team of the commune, which was situated in a mountainous area, was always short of water supply, and water for both men and animals constituted a great problem. In view of this, the commanders and fighters took along with them digging tools, and went over hills and dales in search of water sources. When they found a clear spring, they overcame many difficulties and succeeded in building a more than 1,500-meter long underground water pipe to conduct the spring water into the mountain village, thus solving the water problem of men and animals.

In the past few years, many companies such as the No. 6 company of the engineering corps under a certain unit made use of their spare time after completing their construction tasks to actively help the Tibetan people to launch the movement to "learn from Tachai in agriculture," developing agricultural production and animal husbandry in the frontier. Last year, another unit supported the capital farmland construction of the local people by doing over 7,500 labor days.

In the struggle to defend the frontier of the motherland, the commanders and fighters safeguarding the border defense line enjoy immense cooperation and assistance from the people of the Tibetan nationality.

The telephone line maintenance post of a certain unit is put in charge of a line passing over high mountains and thick forests which make it difficult for checking. The liberated serfs living along the line take the initiative to help the unit maintain the line. On a bleak afternoon in mid-winter, a line pole on the snow-bound plain of Linhai was struck down in a severe snowstorm. When a liberated serf discovered this, he immediately went and report to the maintenance post, braving a storm and snow, thus enabling the unit to repair the line promptly.

Another time, a flood rushing down the mountains wrecked a highway bridge leading to the place where the unit was stationed. When the Tibetan liberated serfs discovered this, all of them, both men and women, the old and the young, mobilized themselves together under the leadership of the vice chairman of the local village revolutionary committee, Jen Na-ken. Working under a great downpour of rain, they repaired the bridge overnight.

The commanders and fighters of a border sentry post firmly stationed in the Himalayas enthusiastically help the Tibetan militiamen of the frontier carry out well the task of putting the militia work on a solid basis ideologically, politically and organizationally, forming an army-people joint defense unit. The border defense fighters and Tibetan militiamen often study together, undergo relentless training in techniques of annihilating the enemy together, stand sentry and go around patrolling shoulder to shoulder. The relationship of the army and the people is close and inseparable. They unite and struggle together, effectively safeguarding the frontier of the socialist motherland.

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"Cherish the People" Flotilla on the East China Sea

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 18, 1973)

Early in the morning, the sun's glow reddens the surface of the East China Sea. A group of dark blue naval craft are cleaving the waves on their return voyage in triumph.

This is a transportation flotilla under a certain garrison unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army stationed on the Fukien Front. For the past two decades and more, it has always fought on the vast seas bordering the enemy-occupied islands, on the one hand carrying out transportation and patrol duties and on the other hand giving protection to fishing boats and other vessels. To safeguard the lives and property of the fishermen and the boat people, a few gunboats of this flotilla have rendered glorious collective meritorious service, and heroes devoted to serving the people have emerged in great numbers in this unit. People call it in praise a "Cherish-the-People Flotilla of the Sea."

It was an evening in late autumn when one of the gunboats was taking shelter from a storm in a harbor. The sailors had already fought against the storm for a few days and nights running and felt very tired. They were prepared to take their supper when suddenly an urgency notice was transmitted to them from the higher level: Head for a certain part of the sea to rescue a wrecked fishing boat which is drifting to an enemy-occupied island. Immediately putting down their bowls and chopsticks, they steered the gunboat and sped toward the spot. The 7th- to 8th-grade strong wind blew up rows of huge waves lapping on the gunboat. The sailors doggedly pressed ahead in the face of the surging waves. Very soon, they saw from a telescope that the wrecked fishing boat was quickly drifting to the enemy-occupied island. At that crucial moment, they sped full steam ahead, drew near the fishing boat and threw a rope to the fishermen who were floating in water, so that they could fasten the rope to their boat. But the wind was so strong and the waves rose so high that they could not get the rope to the fishermen though they tried several times. The rope was once fastened to the fishing boat but snapped when the gunboat tried to tow the fishing boat. The fighters used a bigger rope instead and tried again to tow the fishing boat. They fought perseveringly for more than three hours at sea in this way and eventually succeeded in rescuing the fishing boat and bringing the fishermen onto the gunboat, and returned in triumph with the fishing boat on tow.

When the crew members brought a drowning fisherman of T'ungan hsien into the gunboat, he had already become unconscious with cold. Some of the fighters took off their overcoats and took out their quilts and put them on this fisherman, while others used steaming towels to rub his body. When this fisherman came over, the fighters boiled some sweetened ginger soup and fed him spoonful by spoonful with it. This fisherman was deeply touched. Firmly taking the hands of the fighters, he said in tears of warmth: "You really are good fighters brought up by Chairman Mao. I will never forget you for the rest of my life."

To insure the safety of the fishermen and the fishing boats, the sailors of this flotilla--while carrying out their duties of protecting fishing boats and other vessels--often posted sentries at night in the bays or at the piers where the fishing boats and other vessels were anchored. Late in the night, everything was quiet. When they heard the sound of one fishing boat rubbing against another, they would quietly go to put something between the boats to serve as a buffer cushion, so as to prevent damage of the boats by collision; when they discovered that a fishing boat's anchor had come out of place, they would re-cast the anchor carefully.

A small unmanned fishing boat in a certain port was carried away by waves. A sailor who was on sentry duty in the gunboat saw this and immediately reported it to the leadership. But the navigable course there was narrow and studded with hidden rocks, making it inaccessible by the speedboat. Ch'en Fa-ken, a communist and deputy coxswain of this speed boat, jumped resolutely into the wavy sea and swam in the direction of the fishing boat and caught up with it. There were neither oars nor bamboo poles in the boat. Quick-witted, he pulled up the anchor of the boat and hurled it away from the boat. Each time he pulled up the anchor and hurled it, the boat moved forward for some distance. It was after countless such hurls that the fishing boat drew near the shore gradually. Treading the mud which was knee-deep, Ch'en Fa-ken pushed the boat forward step by step. The sharp shells cut his hands and feet, but he totally ignored this and was bent on pushing the boat back to where it had been anchored.

The commanders and fighters of this flotilla labor painstakingly to help the poor and lower-middle peasants in the coastal areas in developing collective marine production. The fishing boats sometimes could not clear port when it happened to be low tide during the fishing season. They actively helped the fishermen in hauling the boats into the sea. Sometimes, the fishing boats loaded with fresh fish sailed in a head-wind or counter-current and could not enter port or ran aground. They immediately sent some gunboats to tow the fishing boats back to the port. When they discovered a school of fish at sea, they always hurried to report it to the fishing fleet. In July last year, a gunboat was carrying out non-combative duty at sea when it discovered a school of fish. It immediately notified the fishing team of Chengmei production brigade which had just returned after catching fish from the sea. This fishing team set out at once to where the school of fish was, and caught more than 100,000 catties of fish. The commune members, men and women, of Chengmei brigade were filled with joy. They praised the Liberation Army fighters for bringing them the happy news of a good harvest.

The fishermen and the boat people at sea often met with difficulties in everyday life. But the sailors of the gunboats were very considerate about their difficulties. They would try by all possible means to send promptly to the fishermen at sea even a piece of rope, a packet of salt or a box of matches. Sometimes, on a voyage, the sailor of a gunboat saw that the firewood in a fishing boat had been wetted by the waves, and they immediately delivered some charcoal to the fishing boat. A fishing fleet had already gone out to sea for many days. It lacked fresh water and could not return because the sea was rough. Upon learning this, the sailors of a gunboat which had just returned to port set out that night in a water boat, bringing water to the fishermen.

This flotilla also did everything possible to give medical aid to the fishermen and the boat people. They once moored near a pier on an island and heard that a fishermen named Yeh Ting-sen was ill. Crossing hills and braving the rain, political officer Li Shui-kuan and a nurse came to visit this fisherman. The nurse diagnozed his disease as acute appendicitis. As there was no hospital nearby, they immediately sent the patient across the sea in a boat, braving the rain. As soon as the boat was moored at a pier on the mainland, Li Shui-kuan and fighter Wu Tsai-huan took turns to carry the patient on their backs and rushed him to the hospital. On the way, the wind blew strong, the rain was heavy, and the road was slippery. The two of them carried the patient for more than 4 li without resting, bringing the patient to hospital. After timely treatment, the patient recovered very quickly.

The crew members and fighters of the heroic flotilla have cultivated deep fighting friendship with the fishermen and the boat people after living together with them for a long time. A typhoon once attacked, blewing up huge waves at sea. Like an unbridled wild horse, gunboat "293" leapt and bounced continuously over the waves. The anchor of this gunboat was too small, so that it was no use trying to cast anchor. At that crucial moment, an old fisherman in his forties rowed a small fishing boat toward the gunboat, bringing a big anchor. The small fishing boat was like a leaf, sometimes being tossed up to the crest of a wave and sometimes falling into a trough between waves, but it moved forward doggedly.

When it drew near the gunboat, it suddenly was overturned by a huge wave, and the old fisherman fell into the sea. The sailors were deeply worried at seeing this. Without putting on a life-jacket, Kan Chiang-t'u, a communist and a mechanic, took up the end of a rope and jumped into the sea. When he swam near the old fisherman, a huge wave lapped on them and washed them apart. Kan swam with all his might and found the old fisherman in a trough between waves. Taking the old fisherman by the upper arm, he swam vigorously toward the gunboat. But the gunboat fell down to the trough between waves, and the two of them were again washed apart. When Kan got hold of the old fisherman the third time, the latter had his hands and feet already benumbed with cold. Firmly gripping the old fisherman, Kan fought with dogged perseverance against the waves and eventually took the old fisherman up into the gunboat. The old fisherman was saved and the gunboat also was out of danger. The militant unity between the armymen and the civilians becomes stronger.

- NCNA Correspondent and NCNA Reporter

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LITERATURE

Criticism of the Theory of "Intensification of Realism"

by

Su Hsi (苏·习)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 14, 1973)

The struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines in our country developed to a new stage in 1962.

The bourgeois command headquarters represented by Liu Shao-ch'i, eager to bring disorder to the world, gave protective cover from all domains to the demons and monsters in their attack on the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Watching from a high plane and looking far ahead and taking in everything, the great leader Chairman Mao issued the great call "Never forget class struggle" to the whole nation at the 10th plenary session of the Party's 8th Central Committee, putting forward our Party's basic line for the entire historical stage of socialism.

This basic line that Chairman Mao personally laid down is the bright beacon showing the way to continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is also the lifeline of socialist literature and art.

By putting forward at such a time the theory of "intensification of realism," Chou Yang and his gang attempted to emasculate and oppose the Party's basic line and lifeline of socialist literature and art.

The theory of "intensification of realism" required creative literature and art to reflect two "contradictions": One of these was "the contradiction between the leadership of socialist ideology and the practical demands of the peasants," namely the so-called "internal contradiction," while the other was "the progress of trials and tribulations" and "mental anguish" of the transition from the old to the new of "conflicting, mixed, and complex characters," namely the so-called "contradiction of the inner mind." Chou Yang and his gang urged writers to concentrate on "intensifying" these two "contradictions." They told people that by carrying out "intensification" along these two "contradictions," it would be possible to win the "victory of realism."

But by analyzing these two "contradictions" from the Party's basic line, we can easily see onto what sort of road the theory of "intensification," which they publicized with such fanfare, would lead socialist literature and art.

Swindlers of the kind of Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang declared that with the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of means of production, class struggle died out, that "the contradiction between the advanced socialist system and the backward social productive

forces" and "the contradiction between the leadership of socialist ideology and the practical demands of the peasants" had become "the principal contradictions" of society, and that therefore writers should quickly turn their pen toward "intensification" of internal contradictions.

The shallow "internal contradiction" was to "dissolve" the contradiction between the enemy and ourselves in the socialist period as well as the class contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between various groups of political forces.

It is pointed out in the Party's basic line that throughout the whole historical period of socialism there will always "exist classes, class contradiction and class struggle, the struggle between the two roads of socialism and capitalism, and the danger of a capitalist comeback." If as an instrument of class struggle literature and art does not reflect the proletariat struggle against the bourgeoisie or make clear the historical trend of the inevitable victory of socialism over capitalism, then where is the "realism" and what "realism" is there to be "intensified"? Today, if literature and art has to reflect reality in depth, it will be inseparable from the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie--the mainstream of social life. Even if "contradictions among the people" are used as the subject matter, the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie must nevertheless be made the key link. This is because all contradictions reflected among the people are saturated with the struggle between two kinds of world outlook and are closely linked with the struggle between the two opposing classes.

The truth is that the "internal contradictions" which Chou Yang and his gang wanted to "intensify" are certainly not contradictions among the people. Under their pen, the "leadership" that followed the socialist road was "benighted and inept," whereas "the ones who were led" were "shrewd, tough and daring." Even so, Chou Yang and his gang did not think that such works were "angry" enough. They incited some people to take up "iron pens" to attack the proletariat. As a result, dark clouds overhung the literary and art world and evil winds rose everywhere. Anti-Party "persons who could withstand the windstorm" broke open the door and rushed out.

Apart from writing about such "internal contradiction," writers were also encouraged by Chou Yang and his gang to portray the so-called "contradiction of the inner mind" in their characters. They have created for us a kind of "man" whose inner mind was "full and complex," whose thoughts were "painful and gloomy," and on whom was heaped the "spiritual burden of individual peasants of the past several thousand years." They defined this kind of "man" as "man in the middle."

Marxism also holds that the essential character of man is the sum total of all social relations. Man's social being determines his social consciousness. The so-called "contradiction of the inner mind" cannot but be a reflection in man's inner mind of social class contradiction.

No matter how "full and complex" it may be, the "contradiction of the inner mind" reflected today in characters of all shapes and colors cannot remain

aloof from the spiritual state of the two principal opposing classes in real life: On the one hand there is the spiritual world of the proletariat that glitters with the light of the spirit of the times; on the other hand there is the "contradiction of the inner mind" of the declining class that is filled with a sense of doom. As for those who are found in the middle state for the time being, they will inevitably divide and gravitate toward the two poles. The great majority of them will move toward the socialist road. Their ideological remolding will take time, but it will absolutely not be a "progress of suffering" of being "soaked in clear water three times, bathed in blood three times, and boiled in salt water three times." They may experience pain in the course of their ideological remolding, but it will absolutely not be any "schism of the inner mind" or "bitterness" or "despair." The so-called "people in the middle" characterized by "gloom" and "despair" can only be representatives of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie who are about to face extinction. Chou Yang and his gang might use vague and abstract concepts or "full and complex" terms and phrases, but these can never cover up the prominent class brand on the back of the "people in the middle."

What is the theory of "intensification of realism" of Chou Yang and his gang after all? It means "wrathful" exposure of "the enemy side of the socialist system" and "complex" reflection of the inner voice of the declining classes. That is all. There is nothing else.

If our artists and writers do that and "intensify" realism according to the two "contradictions," then what is unfolded before us can only be a gloomy picture, a vulgar "varied universe." Is there any reality of the stormy struggle of the proletariat? No, there will be none. Is there any splendid, grand future for communism? No, there will be none. Such "intensification" would radically eradicate the basic principle of creative literature and art of reflecting social contradictions according to the Party's basic line. It is in fact beautification of capitalism and vilification of socialist reality. As a result, socialist literature and art would be so "intensified" as to be led onto the road of modern revisionist literature and art.

The 19th century Russian writer Dostoevski was characterized by his reflection of "dual personality," "schizophrenia," and "contradiction of the inner mind." Taking the stand of the declining class of serf owners at that time and through the mouth of "the insulted and the injured" "little people," this "poisonous genius" whom Chou Yang and his gang adored openly gave vent to the despondent, gloomy mentality that would "sell the whole world for a song." In the 1960's Chou Yang and his gang fanatically copied dead foreigners. Artistically, as Lenin said, it was "the worst imitation of the worst of Dostoevski," and politically it was a reaction against the continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The historical experience of class struggle tells us that the struggle on the literary and art front is always linked to that on the political front. In the 1940's Chou Yang and his gang vigorously promoted "literature and exposure" in Yenan in concert with the anti-communist movement initiated by the Kuomintang. In the 1950's they put forward the doctrine of "writing about

truth" "without whitewashing reality," acting as a vanguard for the Rightist Right-wing in its attack on the Party. Under the banner of the theory of "intensification of realism" in the early 1960's, Chou Yang and his gang wrote extensively about "sufferings" and "complexities" and extensively disclosed the so-called "seamy side" of the socialist system, thus serving as pawns in front of the cavalry of the attempt of swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat.

From a review of the history of the struggle between the two classes and two lines of the past several decades, we may find that swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang always distortedly reflect the reality of socialist society by means of political rumors and literary and artistic vilification. They paint the prosperous new China as "an object of the wrath of Heaven and man's curses" and "a dark mess," as if the boat of socialism were in imminent danger of sinking.

What is the purpose of such vilification and misrepresentation that confuses people's senses and spreads false doctrines to undermine their morale? Chairman Mao points out in a straightforward way: "Whenever it is wanted to overthrow a political regime, it is always necessary first to create public opinion and to do ideological work. This is true of the revolutionary class. It is also true of the counter-revolutionary classes."

This instruction of Chairman Mao hits politically the vulnerable spot of the theory of "intensification of realism" and the vulnerable spot of swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i, "completely exposing the true character of the demons and monsters hiding under the shadow of a giant banner." It did not take long for the torrent of the great proletarian cultural revolution to sweep away Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their gang together with their political program, theoretical program, and literary and art program for the restoration of capitalism.

After our criticism of the theory of "intensification of realism," the theory of "No conflict" appeared as a complement of its other extreme in creative literature and art. The theory of "No conflict" tried to lead people to a foggy, clouded "realm of no difference." Even some of our comrades hesitated to write about contradictions and conflict. It shows that they have not yet drawn a line of demarcation with all kinds of reactionary literary and art fallacies from the high plane of the two radically opposite world outlooks and outlooks on art.

The theory of "intensification of realism" and theory of "No conflict" are nothing but a reflection of the theory of "dying out of class struggle" in the domain of literature and art, and stem from the reactionary idealist interpretation of history. Their advocates also talk about "contradiction" sometimes, but vehemently deny that the most essential of the constantly changing and complex social contradictions is class struggle. They sometimes also write about "conflict," but obliterate at one stroke of the pen the class content of the contradictions and conflict in literary works. Such idealist interpretation of history and art is radically opposed to the Party's basic line.

The Party's basic line most profoundly reveals the class essence of the contradictions and conflict of a socialist society and points out the historical trend of the inevitable victory of socialism over capitalism. Direction of literary and art creation with the Party's basic line demands that the author take the proletarian stand, observe society from the viewpoint of class struggle, distill life, sum up contradictions, create "typical characters in typical circumstances," and reveal the revolutionary essence of socialist reality. It demands that the writer place proletarian heroes always in the leading position of class struggle and line struggle, and perfectly unfold the communist ideals in the inner mind of these heroes in typical contradictions and conflicts.

The Party's basic line is the life line that determines the direction of development of socialist literature and art, the soul of the creative method that combines revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism. Without the Party's basic line, typification and idealization in literary and art creation will be an empty slogan. It was by emasculating this life line and strangling this revolutionary soul that swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang tried to undermine socialist literature and art.

It has been fully ten years since the theory of "intensification of realism" was launched. The rich experience of class struggle of the past ten years shows that our struggle against swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i may take place in different domains and take different forms, but there will always be only one focal point of struggle, and that is whether the Party's basic line should be resolutely upheld or changed. "There is as yet no end in sight to the fighting, and so the old tune will be played again and again." We must keep in mind the experience of struggle of the past ten years and fight in defense of the lifeline of socialist literature and art.

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RUSTICATED YOUTHS

Do Well the Work on Educated Youths Who Return to Cities To Visit Their Families

by

CCP Neighborhood Committee of Chungshan Road North,
P'ut'o Ch'ü, Shanghai Municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 19, 1973)

Kuang-ming Jih-pao Editor's Note:

When educated youths return from mountain and rural areas to the cities to visit their families, the Party organizations and the revolutionary committees at all levels and the relevant units must bid them warm welcome, actively show concern for them and do a good job of receiving these educated youths and giving them ideological education.

To welcome the educated youths who return to cities to visit their families, actively organize them to carry out various interesting activities, and give them ideological education is an aspect of the implementation of Chairman Mao's great directive, "Educated youths should go to the countryside." We must obey Chairman Mao's teaching, show concrete concern in all aspects for the growth of the educated youths who have gone to mountain and rural areas, teach them to adhere to the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants, and bring the broad masses of youths up to be successors to the revolutionary cause. This is of vital importance in consolidating and developing the great achievements made in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

While staying with their families, the educated youths who have returned to the cities must tell the city people the excellent situation in the countryside and report on what they have achieved and learned after receiving re-education and developing their talents in the countryside. They must make full use of their holidays to study diligently, to delve into their vocational work, and to have a good grasp of the advanced ideas and advanced experience of the working class and the broad revolutionary masses in the cities; they must consciously observe revolutionary discipline, return to the countryside according to schedule and join in the new fight.

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Since 1969, more than 6,000 educated youths in the neighborhood--answering Chairman Mao's great call "Educated youths should go to the countryside" and filled with revolutionary heroism--have rushed to various parts of the countryside and the border regions of the motherland to make revolution.

Every winter, some of the educated youths who have gone to the rural and mountain areas return to Shanghai to visit their families. They come back within the same period of time, and many of them come back together for a rather long vacation. At this time of the year, we always take it a political task to do well the work on educated youths who come back to the city to visit their families. To enable these educated youths to consolidate their achievement of re-education and strengthen their determination to take the road of going to rural and mountain areas, we take the line as the key link and proceed from summing up the experience in doing this work in the past few years. We try to raise the level of thinking, teach the cadres of the neighborhood work cadres to overcome their worries, and strengthen leadership and education of the educated youths who come back to visit their families. Taking an alley as a unit, we set up a leading group in the form of "three-in-one combination" comprising neighborhood work, cadres, workers' spare-time propaganda team members, and representatives of parents of the educated youths, and charge the retired old workers with concrete responsibility for this work.

In the winter of 1971, when large groups of educated youths came back to Shanghai to visit their families, we bade them warm welcome, actively showed concern for them, educated them in positive examples, and commended the advanced among them. Besides arousing the parents to educate their sons and daughters ideologically, the Party committee put stress on doing the several tasks as follows:

1. Organize the educated youths who come back to visit their families to read and study, to carry out revolutionary mass criticism, to sum up and exchange their experience in receiving re-education and developing their talents in the countryside, so as to raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle.

Re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants and tempered in the three great revolutionary movements, the educated youths have gone through deep changes in thinking and feeling. Many advanced characters have emerged from among them.

In the welcome parties and report meetings which we held in the community centers, we first asked the advanced youths to talk about the excellent situation in the countryside and about their experience in receiving re-education and developing their talent in the countryside. Citing their personal experience, they refuted the rumors and sophistries spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and vigorously prepared such revolutionary public opinion as "going to the countryside is an honor" and "doing labor is an honor," encouraging the broad masses of educated youths to take the revolutionary road of going to the rural and mountain areas. The youths who came back to Shanghai to visit their families unanimously expressed that: They certainly would return to the countryside and the border areas according to schedule to make revolution and to join the poor and lower-middle peasants in fighting unswervingly to change heaven and earth.

2. Organize the educated youths who come back to visit their families to join the actual class struggle and resist corruption by bourgeois ideology.

Before the advent of the Spring Festival, we called a meeting on the maintenance of Law and order in society and the fight against enemies. We invited some of these educated youths to attend this meeting. The youths who were seriously imbued with the bourgeois ideology were taught an impressive lesson. We also asked some of the old workers who had suffered bitterly in the old society to report to the educated youths, who had come back to visit their families, on their past sufferings and the happiness in which they were living, and educated these youths in the revolutionary traditions and organizational discipline. Through these activities, the educated youths who came back to visit their families realized that: Class struggle exists everywhere in the course of a long march. Coming back to the city to visit their families, they should not just eat and play. They must not stop studying and propagandizing Mao Tse-tung's thought, launching class struggle and transforming their world outlook.

The neighborhood committees of various alleys strengthened education for some of the educated youths who formerly had committed some mistakes and who had come back to Shanghai, so that bourgeois ideology would not recur in their minds. In educating these youths, the method of commending those who had turned from lagging behind to being advanced should chiefly be adopted, and meticulous ideological education should be given them individually. As a result of strengthening class education for educated youths who came back to visit their families, the educated youths who came back to visit their families in our ch'ü in the past few years generally behaved themselves quite well, and many of them also took part in many public activities.

3. Keeping in mind the construction of a socialist new countryside, organize the educated youths who come back to visit their families to make use of their time during their visit to learn techniques for the sake of the revolution.

To meet the request of "learning some skills of building a socialist new countryside" put forth by these educated youths, we, with the assistance of the cultural centers in this ch'ü, held classes for the study of microorganisms and electrical engineering and organized them to learn various techniques. We also invited some doctors of the neighborhood hospitals to teach the new acupunctural needling to the educated youths who wanted to learn it.

4. Carry out various wholesome activities in the light of the characteristics of the youths.

We organized these educated youths to visit the former site of the 1st Congress of the Party, where they received education in the history of inner-Party struggle between the two lines. We also organized them to see the exhibition of the "Rental Collection Courtyard," a collection of clay sculpture from which they received vivid and lively class education. We also established ties with cinemas and organized these educated youths to go by groups to see free film shows, while the cadres of neighborhood work brought tickets to them personally. Before the film show, the responsible comrades of the neighborhood Party committee and revolutionary committee made brief speeches to these educated youths, extending regards to them and placing hopes on them.

We also opened television viewing rooms and libraries for them so that they could view the programs they liked and read books they liked.

The committee of Wangchiachai Alley also organized these educated youths to join the teenagers and children in holding merrymaking activities and asked them to serve as out-of-school tutors for the Little Red Soldiers. Some of these educated youths went on their own initiative to organize rehearsals of stage plays. In this way, it was possible to raise the educated youths' ideological consciousness and to enliven their life during the holidays.

Practice in the past few years makes us understand deeply that the conditions will be greatly different if the Party committee does not grasp the ideological education for educated youths who come back to the city to visit their families. We have paid attention to grasping this work. Many of the educated youths who come back to Shanghai to visit their families actively take part in the study and propaganda of Mao Tse-tung's thought; many of them take part in the "support the army and cherish the dependents of armymen" activities and help the dependents of armymen and surviving dependents of martyrs in fetching water and cleaning their houses, and do good deeds. Many of them take part in the activities of beautifying the outlook of the city, clearing the roads of snow and mud and improving environmental sanitation; many of them participate in public labor during holidays. Some of these educated youths even shorten their vacation and return to the countryside to join the poor and lower-middle peasants in passing the Spring Festival in a revolutionary way. With regard to some of the educated youths who have behaved themselves well during their stay with their families, we send letters of citation to the Party organizations of the units where they are, encouraging them and urging them to make still better and greater contributions toward building a socialist new countryside.

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Pass Home Leave in A Meaningful Way

by

Ku Ch'en-chu (顧 尘 珠), a rusticated educated youth
in Chiehpei production team of T'iench'ang hsien,
Anhwei Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 19, 1973)

The Spring Festival of 1973 is approaching. At present, some educated youths who have gone to rural and mountain areas have returned to Shanghai on home leave. Under this excellent situation, how should we pass our home leave in a more meaningful way? What should we do in order not to idle away our time? We should have considered these problems before going on home leave.

Recently, I came back to Shanghai from Anhwei to visit my family. As soon as I put my feet on the land of Shanghai municipality, I was impressed by the excellent situation of enthusiasm in revolution and production. The broad masses were carrying out in greater depth and more concretely the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, and were continuing to raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle. Under this revolutionary situation, I saw no reason why I should stay outside this earth-shaking movement of socialist revolution and construction, and there was no reason whatsoever why I should slacken my efforts ideologically during my home leave. Instead, I felt that I should catch up with the speedily developing situation and must never suspend study, stop advancing and slacken remolding the world outlook although I was on leave.

After coming to the countryside, we received re-education and learned many new things, and we understood more deeply Chairman Mao's directive, "Educated youths should go to the countryside." For this reason, although our stay with our families in the city was short, we went on our own initiative to help the relevant neighborhood units in doing something. For instance, we helped in mobilizing the youths to go to rural and mountain areas, and we served as voluntary propagandists; we did propaganda to our parents, hoping that they would prove themselves revolutionary parents who would teach their sons and daughters to do farm work for their whole life.

While in the countryside, we joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in doing some agro-scientific experiments. During our home leave in the city, we could not forget some of the experiments which were still under way. Accordingly, take the opportunity of our home leave, we went to study in the No. 2 fine seed farm run by Huats'ao commune and the No. 1 fine seed farm run by Peich'iao commune, both lying in the outskirts of Shanghai.

Despite the cold winter, the villages skirting Shanghai were a scene of spring. There, the green and lush wheat seedlings grew strong and the poor and lower-middle peasants worked with surging vigor. We were deeply touched by this scene. The comrades of Shanghai hsien agricultural bureau warmly received us and told us how the poor and lower-middle peasants in this suburban hsien

took the line as the key link and continued to reap bumper harvests in agriculture. We also were shown the tremendous achievements the poor and lower-middle peasants made during the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. Through this visit, we felt that only by perseveringly putting the proletarian politics in command, doing farming in a scientific way and insuring all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery, would it be possible to put a big step forward in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

We were determined to bring back to the countryside the advanced experiences we had learned in the hsien skirting Shanghai, and to work hard to build a socialist new countryside with better results. We felt that seeds were an important factor of increase in production. At our request, the Shanghai hsien agricultural bureau furnished us with more than 200 catties of fine cotton seeds to bring back to Anhwei. The poor and lower-middle peasants of the hsien skirting Shanghai also told us their experience in reaping a good harvest of cotton.

We did this during our home leave. Although we did not pass much of our time at home and had little time to play, yet we felt that we had spent our time in a very meaningful way. We came to realize that: The struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat for winning over the younger generation has never stopped for even a single day. Shanghai is by no means free from this struggle. If we, during our home leave in Shanghai, wander about and indulge ourselves in eating and play the whole day and slacken ideological remolding, we shall most likely be corrupted by the bourgeois ideas and fail to live up to the concern shown us by the Party and to the hope the poor and lower-middle peasants have placed on us.

We are determined, during our home leave, to learn from the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants of Shanghai their thoughts and techniques. As soon as our home leave ends, we shall return to the countryside to take part in a new fight.

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VETERANS

Red Army Veterans in Old Revolutionary Center Make New Contributions

(NCNA-English Yenan, Jan. 20, 1973)

red army veterans of the revolutionary wars continue active in work in the yenan area, an old revolutionary centre, for the socialist revolution and construction.

they keep to the party's revolutionary tradition of hard struggle and love for the collective, maintaining close ties with the people and serving them heart and soul. people praise them as "old revolutionary fighters worthy of the long years of education by chairman mao."

one of them is kao tseng-chiang, secretary of the communist party committee of the yenan diesel engine plant, with 40 years of revolutionary experience behind him.

the plant was being built when he was sent there in april 1970. he immediately sent to work happily digging the foundation with the builders.

when the bulk of the workers were sent elsewhere later for technical training, the party secretary led the remaining 30 workers in unloading material and installing the machines with simple make-shift equipment. they moved 900 tons of cement, 700 tons of timber and 200 tons of steel equipment, mostly by hand. with tremendous enthusiasm, they helped to complete the project ahead of schedule.

active in farming is another red army veteran, chiang hsi-lin, who is widely respected in a production brigade in tzuchang county.

although he lost his left arm in a battle during the revolutionary war, chiang hsi-lin refused to retire on a state pension. "i can still serve the revolution with one arm," he declared.

he returned to his village and became an activist in the agricultural collectivization movement. over the years, he has been a conscientious shepherd for his production team.

he sometimes stands vigil all night during the lambing season. when some ewes lack milk, he cooks porridge and spoon feeds the lambs. for many years running, the flock he tends has achieved a 100 per cent lamb survival rate.

while chiang hsi-lin was grazing the flock one summer day in 1970 there was a sudden downpour. mountain torrents raced down the slopes and swept half the animals into a gully. the old man ignored his own safety and jumped into the torrent. with his one arm, he moved the sheep to higher ground one by one. by the time other commune members came, all the sheep were safe. chiang hsi-lin was covered with mud and water from head to toe.

veteran tang chia-ping joined the revolution in 1929. he was wounded on five occasions and his health was badly impaired. he persisted in working for socialist construction, but the party organization persuaded him to retire in 1961.

the old man could have lived comfortably in the city. yet this former carpenter bought himself a set of carpenter's tools and some farm implements, and took his family to settle in a northern shensi village. he is always willing to repair farm implements for the production team and other villages.

in the first year, he collected more than 10 tons of manure and donated it to his production team. all these years, he has collected large quantities of manure for the collective, never accepting any reward from the production team.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

China's Sea-Shell Carving

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1973)

sea-shell carving, a new variety of chinese art handicraft, is thriving in tsingtao, talien and other coastal cities.

the shell work is made of different sea shells cut into required shape and ground to reveal the natural colour and lustre and then set together according to the pattern designed. an unique style is achieved by the harmonious lay-out of solidity interplayed with blank space.

with a coast-line of thousands of kilometres, china abounds in sea shells. as early as the 11th century b.c., during the western chou dynasty, chinese craftsmen made articles with patterns inlaid with carved shells of varied colours. following chairman mao's principle

"letting a hundred flowers blossom; weeding through the old to bring forth the new", present-day craftsmen have developed this traditional skill into an independent branch of carving art in the past decade.

since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the scope of sea-shell carving has been broadened and new ways of presentation have been introduced. contemporary themes on socialist revolution and socialist construction have been added to the traditional ones on landscape, human figures, flowers and birds.

"morning song on the south china sea", a work of the peihai shell work studio in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, depicts the lively scene of militia women going fishing at sea in early morning. with rifles slung across their shoulders, the women show determination and optimism characteristic of the fishermen who help defend the coast.

"bright prospects", a product of the talien shell works, portrays young minority women in colourful costume. the work eulogizes the post-liberation happy life of people of all nationalities in china.

"peacock in spring", a work of the tsingtao shell art handicraft works of east china's shantung province, is based on the traditional theme of peacocks and peonies. in the style of traditional chinese painting, the craftsmen use the natural colours of shells to create an emerald peacock against the background of scarlet peonies.

PUBLICATIONS

Collection of Lao Short Stories Published in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1973)

a collection of short stories of laos has been recently published by the people's literature publishing house in peking.

the collection has 16 stories selected from publications of the lao patriotic front publishing house and the viet nam army art and literature publishing house.

among the nine authors are writers, journalists and soldiers. narrating their own experiences, they give a vivid portrayal of the combat life of the lao people and victories in the people's war waged under the leadership

of the lao patriotic front. the u.s. imperialist crimes of aggression are mercilessly exposed.

despite savage u.s. bombing raids, the lao patriotic army and people are confident of victory. "this is the land of the lao people, not a coconut the enemy could crack at will," said the combat hero in "through the flames of war". these words ring with the determination of the lao people to defeat the u.s. aggressors.

"the people's heart" describes how an entire village along the mekong river fought the enemy with home-made guns, bows and arrows, wooden clubs, stones, and any other weapon they could lay hands on. veteran soldiers, old folk, buddhist priests and even children all took part.

one story depicts an old woman whom prince souphanouvong, leader of the lao people, praised as "one of laos' bravest mothers". it shows the close ties between the patriotic armed forces and the people.

the publisher's note says: "these stories will help our readers better understand the lao people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the readers can draw inspiration and strength from them."

in a book review in the "people's daily", a railwaymen's amateur critics group of the kunming railway bureau wrote: "we see in the heroic struggle of the lao people an inspiring example of how a small nation can defeat a big nation. our province of yunnan is linked with laos, and the chinese and lao peoples are brothers and close comrades-in-arms. following the teachings of our great leader chairman mao, we will always stand by the fraternal peoples of laos and other countries of indochina, and give full support to the lao people in their patriotic struggle against u.s. aggression till final victory."

TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Northeast China City Popularizes Technical Cooperation

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jan. 20, 1973)

the important northeast china industrial city of shenyang has made new advances in mass technical cooperation. there are 50,000 workers in technical cooperation groups specialized in more than 20 subjects including machine processing, electronics, meters and instruments, chemicals, quality inspection, heat treatment and casting.

these groups have model and veteran workers as their core and include young workers and technicians as well as specialists and professors. this helps raise workers' technical level by giving scope to their collective strength, summing up advanced experience in production and spreading new ideas.

-7-

a group of shenyang model workers initiated this cooperation among factories early in 1961. they freely spread their skills and advanced working methods to help other factories solve technical problems. in the past dozen years, technical cooperation has been extended to factories, mines and other enterprises throughout the city. more than 16,000 technical innovations were made in shenyang in 1972, thanks to mass technical cooperation.

yang teh-lin, a model worker and worker-turned engineer of the shenyang high and medium pressure valve factory, cooperated with a dozen institutions to apply silicon control technique in welding. a silicon-controlled rectifier plasma arc welding machine was trial produced. the machine combines cutting, conventional and quasi-arc welding and spraying.

the cutting tools in the cropping machines in a napped fabric mill used to get out of alignment. a welding technical cooperation group made up of workers from other factories went to help. team members and workers of the mill jointly made experiments and adopted plasma quasi-arc welding for the cutters. the new cutters are up to standard and the quantity and quality of fabrics were raised.

with a high sense of responsibility for the proletarian revolutionary cause, veteran workers pass on to young workers their experience and the advanced ideas of the working class and its fine style of hard work. a number of young technical innovators in the shenyang motor vehicle plant came to the fore after they learned from veteran workers and helped each other. multi-edge cutters and other advanced cutting tools made by women workers of the plant have now been popularized after being displayed at a city-wide exhibition.

scientists and technicians have combined their knowledge with the rich experience of the workers in the technical cooperation. in the past two years, experts and professors from metal research, industrial automation, engineering and some other scientific research institutes and universities took part in rebuilding boilers, and making multi-purpose use of industrial waste and experiments on new sources of light. the scientific and technical personnel also summed up the advanced experience of the workers and compiled texts.

party organizations pay great attention to the mass movement of technical cooperation. a municipal technical cooperation committee has been set up. it organizes advanced workers and technical personnel to compare notes at regular meetings, and runs special classes in fluidics, silicon controlled rectifiers, precision casting and other techniques. it spreads technical information systematically. the local press frequently covers the latest advances.

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Northeast China Peasants Appreciate Rural Clinic

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jan. 19, 1973)

the 37,000 people in the 24 production brigades of the weichin people's commune in northeast china's kirin province now can have their ailments treated day or night. every brigade has its own health centre and every production team one to two health workers. medical workers from the commune clinic often make the rounds of villages to treat patients and train young people to become barefoot doctor.

there has been a marked decrease in illness in the commune in the past two years and more since a cooperative medical system was set up. all the brigades provide the peasants with service for a nominal annual sum.

the commune clinic and brigade health centres have set up pharmaceutical plants which process nearly 100 herbal medicines in pills, powder, ointment and tincture form.

patients in remote mountain villages still had to travel long distances before the great proletarian

cultural revolution to go to the commune clinic. during the cultural revolution, the clinic's party branch led the medical workers in studying chairman mao's instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas". they originally thought that the clinic served the grassroots level and they could wait for patients to come. after the study, they go to where the patients are to lessen their burden and save time for production. now one-third of the medical workers regularly go in teams from village to village, bringing medicine to the patients' homes and carrying out preventive measures.

the peasants then asked for doctors stationed there and the mobile medical teams responded by training barefoot doctors in short-term classes. then the barefoot doctors join the commune medical workers on their rounds to gain experience. they went to the commune clinic to observe treatment of more complicated complaints. now the barefoot doctors can handle the common illness in the brigades.

the clinic medical workers also helped the brigade health centres collect and prepare herbal medicine for setting up dispensaries in each of the brigades.

HEALTH

Northeast China Province Bringing Rice-Growers Skin Disease Under Control

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jan. 21, 1973)

a skin irritation that affected peasants in northeast china's liaoning province is now being brought under control.

considerable areas of liaoning are low, alkali wasteland that the provincial authorities decided to transform into rice-growing centres after liberation. a big rice producer, the panchin area, had a high incidence of the skin disorder. provincial medical research groups were sent there as well as to some other rice-growing areas in the province in 1963 to study the problem in depth.

local medical workers offered full cooperation and the poor and lower-middle peasants and workers on state farms were asked to help. in the panchin area, the researchers worked in the fields of ten state farms and people's communes to share every aspect of the peasants' life, both to strengthen their determination to serve the people and to accumulate first-hand information.

rice-growers dermatitis starts with severe itching and the appearance of blood blisters. if there is infection, sores develop that incapacitate the peasants. sifting through the information provided by the local people, the researchers noted that people working in low-lying fields not planted to rice also contracted the ailment. this seemed to negate the wide-spread view that the disease was caused by irritation from the hairs of the rice seedlings or long immersion in the water of the paddy fields.

some people reported that they contracted the disease after swimming in the lake. investigation showed that the lake was infested with water snails. the snail is the host of the fork-tailed larvae, the schistosome parasite of cattle and poultry. the larvae enter a human being through the skin and hence the disease.

a two-pronged assault on the disease began. the researchers evolved effective medicines that combine traditional chinese and western ingredients to treat the cattle and applied to the fields fertilizers and weed-killers that can kill water snails. they launched a mass education campaign among the commune members and state farm workers, explaining the life-cycle of the disease by word of mouth, illustrative posters and specimens.

they devised a liquid repellent that rice growers could use while working. they trained 600 peasants into health workers for the mass campaign.

results were good and in 1970 the provincial party committee held a meeting on the question. the researchers and medical workers wrote 17 papers dealing with various aspects of the disease. their methods were spread throughout the province and found of use in some major rice-growing areas in the southern part of china.

last reports from the panchin area are that the incidence of the disease has been cut by 90 per cent since 1970.

SOIL IMPROVEMENT

China Makes Steady Headway in Improving Poor Soil

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1973)

millions of peasants have turned out across china every winter and spring to improve poor soil.

a considerable amount of poor land has been turned into fertile farms, including more than 733,000 hectares of terraced land created over the past year and more in mountainous areas. half of the alkali land has been transformed in some areas. many new farms reclaimed after liberation now dot areas on the fringes of deserts in north and northwest china. large tracts of red soil and other poor soil in south china are being turned into fertile paddy fields that give high, stable yield.

improved farmland gives a 30 to 40 per cent higher output. in some areas, the yield is twice or many times as much as before.

soil improvement has always been an important aspect of the national endeavour to increase farm production. it is the first point in the "eight-point charter for agriculture" that chairman mao formulated in 1958 by pooling the experience of the masses in scientific farming.

under the leadership of the party and government, the commune peasants, rural cadres and technicians use different methods to solve problems in different areas. in the course of the work, they have displayed the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle described in chairman mao's famous article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains".

peasants in china's mountainous areas have rich experience in preventing soil erosion and increasing land fertility. their traditional methods include building ridges and furrows, terracing mountain slopes, contour farming, and interplanting.

an example is the tachai production brigade in shansi province, north china, which is being emulated throughout the country as the pace-setter in agriculture.

farming 1,000 metres above sea level in the taihang mountains, the brigade has built hundreds of stone embankments and turned slopes and gullies into level terraced fields. the peasants have brought good soil from elsewhere to add to their fields. this, plus deep ploughing and the application of more organic fertilizer has helped raise the brigade's per-hectare output from

1.5 tons in the past to 7.5 tons in 1971. tachai wrested more than 7 tons per hectare from the teeth of a seven-month drought last year.

tachai's experience has proved applicable in other hilly areas when popularized by state agricultural science departments.

in the basins of the yellow, huai and haiho rivers, the people have fought a large-scale battle against alkali soil. the hsinhsiang area of honan province, for example, has transformed most of the 100,000 hectares of land desolated by dyke breaches of the yellow river before liberation. the people dug irrigation and drainage ditches and led in yellow river water to wash and silt the alkali land.

similar success has been achieved in coastal areas, such as north kiangsu, where the commune members threw up dykes and built sluice-gates to prevent sea water from coming in. the peasants washed saline land with clear water and added good soil to improve most of the farmland.

rampaging sandstorms had destroyed many farms near deserts by the time of liberation. the few that survived the ravages gave poor yields. in southern sinkiang, northern ningsia and northern shensi, people transformed sandy land by leading water into walled plots for silting. the peasants in pishan county, sinkiang, were able to restore buried farms and reclaim large tracts of land after planting tree belts and building a 200-kilometre-long irrigation canal with a cobbled bed to lead in melted snow from the kunlun mountains through the desert. winter wheat and maize now grow on large tracts which were too dry for the crops before.

for the southern provinces, the target of the struggle is to improve low-yield red soil which has a high degree of acidity and lack of organic content. the peasants have raised output by applying lime and organic fertilizer and planting green manure crops.

output in some places has risen rapidly thanks to improvement of cold paddy fields and other low-yield land by deep ploughing, growing green manure crops, digging drainage ditches and mixing clayey soil with sand.

to step up soil improvement, research institutes have been set up at national, provincial, municipal and autonomous regional levels. the number of soil scientists and research workers is more than twenty times that in the early post-liberation period.

as the basis for soil improvement, extensive studies on the distribution of various types of soil throughout the country have been conducted on a mass scale.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Eskimo Art Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1973)

a canadian eskimo art exhibition opened in the china art gallery here this afternoon.

wu teh, head of the cultural group under the state council, chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs, yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned tang ke, shih shao-hua and chang wen-chin were among the 200 people who attended the opening ceremony and saw the exhibits.

charles john small, canadian ambassador to china, and his wife, diplomatic officials of the canadian embassy, and other canadian personages here also attended.

sponsored by the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the exhibition displays a great variety of works by eskimo artists, including stone sculptures, seal-skin prints and walrus tusk carvings.

the eskimos are an industrious and courageous people living in the arctic circle, mainly by hunting. several thousand years ago, they began using stones and bones for carving. the works on display, done in simple but sweeping strokes, vividly bring out the thinking, work and life of the eskimos of canada and are liked by visitors.

yang chi and charles john small spoke at the opening ceremony. both expressed the belief that the exhibition would contribute to the mutual understanding, friendship and cultural exchanges between the people of china and canada.

attending the ceremony were diplomatic envoys and cultural officials from embassies of various countries in peking.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean President Receives Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe of China

(NCNA-English Santiago, Jan. 19, 1973)

chilean president salvador allende gossen this afternoon received chang ying-wu, leader, yin tsan-chen, deputy leader, and some members, of the shenyang acrobatic troupe of china at the "sumar" textile mill here where the president is presently staying on inspection.

chinese ambassador to chile lin ping was present on the occasion.

the chinese guests were warmly greeted by president allende and many workers at the temporary office room of the president in the mill. then the president led the chinese guests to the canteen where hundreds of workers gathered to welcome the chinese troupe. the president had dinner together with the chinese guests and chilean workers.

in a speech of welcome, president allende said that the performance tour by the shenyang acrobatic troupe in chile "has a great significance for chile and will reinforce the ties of friendship between the people's republic of china and our country".

"it is of much pleasure to us that the chilean people can see how the chinese acrobats get trained and what are the conditions and the creative force they have," he added. dealing with the mutual support of the chilean and chinese peoples in their common struggle, he said, "there is no question of distance when the peoples have the same aspirations". in reply, chang ying-wu expressed his heartfelt thanks to president allende and the chilean people for their warm hospitality. he said, "we have brought with us the friendship of the chinese people for the chilean people and will bring back your friendly feelings to our people."

after dinner, the chinese guests presented gifts to president allende and the leader of the trade union of the mill and received gifts from the representatives of the mill. the chinese artists gave an impromptu performance and the textile workers sang chilean and chinese songs to welcome the chinese guests. a joyful and friendly atmosphere prevailed in the hall.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinean Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1973)

a trade delegation from the republic of equatorial guinea led by victor ondo asi, head of the office of the ministry of foreign affairs, arrived here by air today at the invitation of the chinese ministry of foreign trade.

wang ming-chun, director of a bureau under the ministry of foreign trade, greeted the delegation at the airport and hosted a banquet in the evening in honour of the distinguished equatorial guinean guests.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chou En-lai, Liao Cheng-chih and Hu Yu-chih Meet Takeo Kimura and Other Japanese Liberal Democratic Party Diet Members

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and hu yu-chih, a standing committee member of the national people's congress this afternoon met takeo kimura, liberal democratic party member of the house of representatives of japan and former minister of construction, and other liberal democratic party diet members now visiting china with takeo kimura, as well as their assistants. they had a friendly conversation.

the l.d.p. diet members visiting china with takeo kimura were moriyoshi sato, seiroku kajiyama, shigeyoshi saito, yoshiro hayashi, keiwa okuda, ichiro ozawa, kozo watanabe, hajime ishii and tsutomu hata. the assistants present at the meeting were assistants wahei enomoto and kanji kimura.

present were leading members and staff members of chinese organizations chang hsiang-shan, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, chen kang, chin su-cheng, shan ta-chi, lin li-yun, wang hsiao-hsien, ting min, yeh chi-yung, chao chun-sheng and chiang hsiu-li.

Yasuhiro Nakasone Mission of Japan Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1973)

the yasuhiro nakasone mission left peking for a visit to shanghai by special plane this afternoon. yasuhiro nakasone is japanese minister of international trade and industry.

among those seeing the mission off at the airport were li chiang, acting minister of foreign trade; liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association; liu hsi-wen, a leading member of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of departments concerned hsi yeh-sheng, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, chao mao-chun, chang chi-chuan, wei hua-chun and li ke-fu.

wu shu-tung, a deputy director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, and yuichi hayashi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the japanese embassy here, are accompanying the mission on its visit.

also present at the airport were diplomatic officials of the japanese embassy in peking; yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and ichizo kimura, managing director of the kansai chapter of the japan international trade promotion association.

during their stay in peking, the japanese guests visite the palace museum and the exhibition of historical relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution

Yasuhiro Nakasone Mission of Japan Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 21, 1973)

the 13-member yasuhiro nakasone mission concluded its friendly visit to china and left here by special plane for home this afternoon. yasuhiro nakasone is japanese minister of international trade and industry.

the mission was seen off at the airport by feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned, including tan shao-fa and chi wei-li. also present were wu shu-tung, a deputy director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, and yuichi hayashi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the japanese embassy in peking, who accompanied the mission on its visit here.

minister yasuhiro nakasone and the other japanese guests this morning visited the pengpu people's commune on the outskirts of shanghai and were warmly received by commune leaders and members. the distinguished japanese guests visited vegetable gardens, the poultry farm, pig farm, mushroom breeding house, tractor station, farm machinery plant as well as a creche and shops of the commune.

the yasuhiro nakasone mission arrived in shanghai from peking by special plane yesterday afternoon. accompanied by vice-chairman of the shanghai revolutionary committee feng kuo-chu, the mission visited the shanghai industrial exhibition. in the evening, it attended a banquet given by feng kuo-chu in its honour. at the banquet which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, feng kuo-chu and yasuhiro nakasone toasted the continuous development of the profound friendship between the two peoples of china and japan and the economic and trade relations between the two countries.

President of Industrial Bank of Japan Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1973)

isao masamune, president of the industrial bank of japan, and three other japanese friends left here for shanghai by air today for a visit before leaving for home.

the japanese friends arrived in peking on january 16 as guests of the bank of china.

during their stay in peking, chiao pei-hsin, general manager of the bank of china, met with isao masamune and other japanese friends. the two sides had discussions on banking. liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and liu hsi-wen, leading member of the china council for the promotion of international trade, also met the japanese friends.

CHINA AND MALAGASY

First Malagasy Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1973)

albert rakotoratsimamanga, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the malagasy republic to china, arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Dutch Minister Fetes Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1973)

h. langman, minister of economic affairs of the netherlands, gave a dinner on the evening of january 18 for the visiting chinese government trade delegation headed by minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo, according to a report from hague.

w.k.n. schmelzer, minister of foreign affairs of the netherlands, was present. present also were g. brouwers, secretary-general, and other officials, of the ministry of economic affairs, officials of the ministry of foreign affairs and the ministry of agriculture and fisheries, as well as personages of the commerce and trade circles.

chinese ambassador to the netherlands hao teh-ching and other chinese embassy officials were also present.

yesterday morning, h. langman and pai hsiang-kuo held talks on trade relations between china and the netherlands.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Protocol of 12th Meeting of China-Korea Committee for Cooperation in Border River Transport Signed

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jan. 19, 1973)

a protocol of the 12th meeting of the china-korea committee for cooperation in border river transport was signed here this evening.

the protocol was signed by kuo pao-chung, chief delegate of the chinese side, and kang yun nam, chief delegate of the korean side.

present on the occasion, in addition to all members of the chinese and korean delegations, were o sung ryol, director of the marine bureau of the korean transport and communications committee; pae yong jae, vice-director of the third bureau of the foreign ministry; and chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan.

after the signing ceremony, a banquet was given by the marine bureau of the transport and communications committee in honour of the chinese delegation.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Military Goodwill Mission Leaves Hangchow for Peking

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jan. 20, 1973)

general tikka khan, chief of staff of the pakistan army, and the pakistan military goodwill mission he is leading concluded their friendly visit to hangchow and left for peking by special plane today in the company of li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

pakistan ambassador to china agha shahi, who had come here with the mission, left for peking on board the same plane.

the pakistan military goodwill mission arrived here yesterday morning. the distinguished guests then visited the hangchow silk mill and toured the west lake. hsia chi, deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. chekiang provincial command, gave a banquet yesterday evening to warmly welcome the pakistan guests. hsia chi and

tikka khan spoke at the banquet which was filled with an atmosphere of friendship. they expressed the hope that the friendship between the chinese and pakistan people and armies would be constantly consolidated and developed.

upon its arrival and departure, the pakistan mission was met and seen off at the airport by hsia chi; lai ko-ko, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee; liu ang, political commissar of the p.l.a. air units stationed in hangchow; chung hsien-wen, deputy commander of the chekiang provincial command of the p.l.a.; hsu shu-nien, vice-chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of other departments concerned.

accompanying the mission were also yin tso-chen, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence, sun pi-jung, military attache of the chinese embassy in pakistan, and a.g. abid, military attache of the pakistan embassy in peking.

Pakistan Military Goodwill Mission Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1973)

the pakistan military goodwill mission led by general tikka khan, chief of staff of pakistan army, left peking for home by air tonight after a friendly visit to china.

the distinguished guests were seen off at the airport by chang tsai-chien and li ta, deputy chiefs of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chang ling-pin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, leading members of departments concerned tu yi-teh, kuang jen-nung, li chung-chi and chai cheng-wen, and military attache of the chinese embassy in pakistan sun pi-jung.

agha shahi, pakistan ambassador to china, and bakhtiar ali, counsellor, a.g. abid, military attache, m.a. qureshi, naval attache, and sultan mahammad dutta, air attache, of the pakistan embassy in peking, were present.

Karachi-Rawalpindi-Peking-Shanghai Air Line Inaugurated

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1973)

an international air line from karachi through rawalpindi and peking to shanghai was officially inaugurated today. the first air liner from the pakistan international airlines corporation (p.i.a.) landed at peking airport at 4:30 p.m. today.

peking airport today displayed the national flags of china and pakistan and coloured flags. a long streamer on the terminal building hailed the p.i.a. inaugural flight to peking.

p.i.a. general manager and mrs. m. rafique saigol who arrived on board the plane were welcomed at the airport by kuang jen-nung, director general, and ma jen-hui, deputy director general, of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and leading members of other chinese departments. also present at the airport were pakistan ambassador to china agha shahi and embassy officials.

kuang jen-nung gave a reception this evening to mark the p.i.a. inaugural flight to peking and welcome general manager and mrs. saigol and the other distinguished pakistan guests.

kuang jen-nung proposed a toast at the reception. he said that the p.i.a. inaugural flight to peking would surely make new contributions to the friendship between the chinese and pakistan people, the friendly cooperation in civil aviation between the two countries and the afro-asian people's unity against imperialism.

toasting the reception, m. rafique saigol said that pakistan and china had been able to cooperate constantly in the field of civil aviation because there was an eternal friendship between the two peoples and the two countries. he expressed the belief that the opening of the new air line would strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries.

present at the reception were chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned including wang hai-ting, ma jen-hui and yeh cheng-chang.

agha shahi, pakistan ambassador to china, and officials of the pakistan embassy were present.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh Leaves Peking for Paris

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1973)

nguyen thi binh, foreign minister of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and head of the p.r.g.. r.s.v.n. delegation to the paris conference on viet nam, left here for paris by air this afternoon.

she was seen off at the airport by han nien-lung, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, wang hai-jung, assistant foreign minister, and liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

present at the airport were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam.

a.a. brezhnev, minister-counsellor of the soviet embassy in peking, was also present at the airport.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

President Mobutu Concludes Visit to China

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 20, 1973)

lieutenant-general mobutu sese seko, president of the republic of zaire, his wife and his party were accorded a warm send-off by more than two thousand people when they left kwangchow by special plane today at the end of a state visit to china.

seeing them off at the airport were hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and his wife wang hao; ting sheng, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife meng wen-hung; kung hsih-chuan, first vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; and leading members of the provincial revolutionary committee, the kwangchow units and kwangtung provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army, and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee wang shou-tao, jen ssu-chung, chiang hsieh-yuan, lin li-ming, huang jung-hai, liang hsiu-chen, chiao lin-yi, chang ching-yao and lo fan-chun.

today, the paiyun airport in kwangchow flew the national flags of the people's republic of china and the republic of zaire. holding placards, bouquets and colourful ribbons, people warmly bade farewell to the distinguished guests. when president mobutu and his wife arrived at the airport, the well-wishers sang, danced and shouted slogans, warmly congratulating president mobutu on his successful visit to china and expressing the hope that the friendship between the chinese and zairese people would be evergreen. president mobutu kept clapping his hands in acknowledgement. he warmly shook hands with hsu hsiang-chien, ho ying, ting sheng and kung shih-chuan at the planeside.

also present at the airport were ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department, wang chen, deputy director of the information department, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

Press Communique on Visit of President Mobutu to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1973)

following is the full text of the press communique on the visit of president mobutu sese seko to china.

press communique on the visit of president mobutu sese seko kuku ngbendu wa za banga of the republic of zaire to the people's republic of china

january 20, 1973

at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china, his excellency lieutenant general mobutu sese seko kuku ngbendu wa za banga, president of the republic and the national executive council of zaire, paid a state visit to the people's republic of china from january 10 to 20, 1973.

his excellency citizen president of the republic of zaire and citizeness mobutu sese seko kuku ngbendu wa za banga were accompanied by: mobutu kongulu ndolo, younger son of the president of the republic; nguza karl-i-bond, political commissioner and commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, and citizeness nguza karl-i-bond; kayinga onsi ndal, commissioner of state for agriculture, and citizeness kayinga onsi ndal; bisengimana rwema, director of the

presidential office; lengema dulia yubasa makanga, people's commissioner and roving ambassador; babia zongbi malobia, brigadier general of the zairese armed forces, and citizeness babia zongbi malobia; mokolo wa mpombo, chief adviser to the presidency of the republic; bokana w'ondangela, adviser to the presidency of the republic; senga-wa-mwana tshibambi, chief of state protocol, ambassador; muabi mwana sapo kumwamba, director of the general office, department of foreign affairs and international cooperation; kalonji tshikala, director of political affairs, department of foreign affairs and international cooperation; and doka mbaka, adviser to the department of agriculture.

chairman mao tsetung met president mobutu sese seko kuku ngbendu wa za banga and had a friendly and frank conversation with him.

during their stay in china, president mobutu sese seko kuku ngbendu wa za banga and his party visited factories, people's communes as well as scenic spots and historic monuments in peking, shanghai, hangchow and canton, where they were accorded a warm welcome and friendly reception by the chinese government and people.

premier chou en-lai and president mobutu sese seko kuku ngbendu wa za banga held talks in a friendly and sincere atmosphere on the international situation and on developing friendly relations and cooperation between china and zaire and reached identical views in many respects.

the two sides are happy to note that the struggle of the afro-asian countries and peoples to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and win and safeguard national independence is developing in depth and that the militant unity of afro-asian countries and peoples is being further strengthened. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible trend of history. the two sides are convinced that the afro-asian peoples will achieve complete victory in their just struggle to win and safeguard independence.

both sides hold that all nations, big or small, should be equal. big nations should not bully the small and strong nations should not bully the weak. the affairs of a given people must be handled by the people themselves, and other countries have no right to interfere; the affairs of the world must be settled through consultations among the countries of the world and must not be dictated by one or two countries. both sides affirm that china and zaire will work together with the other countries of the third world in combating the power politics and hegemonism of big powers.

both sides affirm that china and zaire, though different in their social systems and ideologies, share the desire to develop their friendly relations and cooperation on the basis of the five principles, namely: mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. the development of friendly relations and cooperation between china and zaire not only conforms to the aspirations and fundamental interests of the two peoples, but also contributes to the promotion of the afro-asian cause of unity against imperialism.

the two sides held extensive discussions on the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries in all fields. they have signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation and an agreement on trade and reached an agreement in principle on the opening of air and maritime communications between the two countries. they have agreed to enhance their cooperation and exchanges in the scientific, technical and cultural fields.

the two sides point out with satisfaction that the visit to china by president mobutu sese seko kuku ngbendu wa za banga has been a complete success and has made a positive contribution to sino-zairese friendship and afro-asian solidarity.

in the name of the people of zaire, his excellency lieutenant general mobutu sese seko kuku ngbendu wa za banga, president of the republic and the national executive council of zaire, expressed sincere thanks to the people and the leaders of the people's republic of china for the friendly and warm reception accorded to himself and his party.

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